The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6565. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INDIANA.

A Careful Review of the Present Situation.

What the Under-Current Shows—Sources of Democratic Confidence—Republican Precautions—The Congressional Prospects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1872.

With only one week of the canvass remaining, the time has come to speak with more precision than I have yet done of the political condition of this State. "Indiana," said Gen. Williamson in my ear, just now, but speaking to Senator Morton, "is dripping political gore at every pore," and the remark so forcibly and tersely describes the situation that I have seized it to point the moral of a tale that must be adorned with a recital of the grandest exhibition ever shown of fealty to country, devotion to principles, by the true patriots of Indiana, tried as they have always been, and devoted as they have been in the past to the highest interests of the nation.

WHAT THE UNDER-CURRENT SHOWS.

I wish I could set Indiana as it is before the distant readers; but words are powerless to describe how, from end to end, and side to side, the whole Republican Party stands shoulder to shoulder waiting for the signal of battle to close with their ancient enemy, now reinforced with some three thousand of soreheads. I have just concluded a tour through a large portion of the State, during which I have been brought face to face with the people, and have seen something of that enthusiasm which has set the State ablaze. But the hundreds of great meetings which are constantly held, nor the tens of thousands who nightly parade the streets of the various cities and towns in torch-light processions, nor even such monster demonstrations as that at Warsaw, do not show most plainly how the people loathe the corruption which is seeking the Government under the name of reform. It is the conversation you can hear on every railroad train, the shreds of sentiment which you can pick up on the edges of every meeting, which show you most plainly how determined the people are to rebuke the coalition that has bartered principle for the hope of profit. As an illustration I can cite an incident of the meeting at Greensburg the other day, when Gen. Hawley was delivering one of those masterly orations which are doing such excellent service here. I was seated on a ladder leaned against the Court-house wall, just beyond the crowd, when two farmers entered into a banter at my elbow. The Grant man wanted to bet his bay mare against the roan colt of the other that Grant would carry Indiana. This the Greeleyite declined, but offered to wager ten dollars that taking off his boots he could beat the other at a foot-race. This was in turn declined as not pertinent, and the conversation then becoming less frivolous, the Grant man assured his opponent that he knew his candidate had no chance, because, as he said, "You know there are lots of Democrats who won't vote for Greeley, nor for Hendricks either, because he goes for Greeley," and thereupon he mentioned a dozen men living in one township of Decatur County, all Democrats, not one of whom he said would vote for Hendricks; and his listener said rather gloomily that he knew they wouldn't. This incident is only one of many such which can be gathered everywhere, and much as I have traveled about the State, tens of thousands of people as I have met and talked with, I have not heard a single Democrat express any confidence in either Greeley or Hendricks carrying the State, except some professional politicians, who were manifestly playing a game of brag. On the other hand, I have not met a single Republican who did not entirely believe that Gen. Browne will be elected Governor, and, as a matter of course, that Gen. Grant will receive the fifteen electoral votes of the State. This is not only the opinion of those directing the campaign, who speak from an intimate knowledge of the whole situation, but of county and township workers in the good cause, whose view is limited, and must speak from that instinct which tells us all that there is "triumph in the air." Because there is this conviction, perhaps, or because of the knowledge that every Republican has constituted himself a rallying and vigilance committee, to remain on duty until after the election, to see that a full, fair vote of the State is polled, no one doubts now that such vote being polled a Republican triumph by a majority far more decided than that of 1868 is already assured. It cannot be possible that so many persons can be so entirely mistaken concerning what is under their immediate observation, and I have finally concluded that I may safely say that the nation has the right to expect Indiana to give at least three thousand majority for the Republican State ticket. In arriving at this conclusion, I am guided chiefly by county reports giving the results of a careful analysis of the voting population. When I was in Wabash County, Wednesday, not one, but a score of well-informed Republicans assured me that they would certainly have 1,400, probably over 1,500 majority. The next day, when in Kosciusko County, I heard from not only one, but a hundred men living there and in the Counties of Elkhart, La Grange, Steuben, Noble, De Kalb, Allen, Huntington and Whitley, forming, with the first-named, the Tenth Congressional District, that the majority for Major Saylor, Republican candidate for Congress, would be at least 2,500, and that we should elect members of the Legislature in De Kalb, Noble certainly, and possibly in Whitley—all being clear gains. And in Central Indiana, as well as upon the southern border, I have had similar information, from so many different quarters and in such unequivocal shape, that I am forced to conclude that all the thousands of people with whom I have conversed know what they are talking about, and therefore conclude as I have, that the State is sure for Browne by three thousand majority, and for Grant by five times that figure.

SOURCES OF DEMOCRATIC CONFIDENCE.

And I reach this conclusion in the face of the fact, with which I am entirely familiar and freely admit, that the Democrats are daily becoming so much more confident of success that they have lately taken to betting on Hendricks. And I as freely admit that I have not been informed by them as to the basis of this confidence, but I nevertheless think I know on what it is founded. In the first place, we have plain evidence that the Greeley exchequer has lately been replenished, and that his managers for the past three days have been spending money with more lavishness than discretion. We do not know where all these funds were obtained, but we do know that ten thousand dollars have been sent here within the past week from Louisville, as a result of that conference last Sunday at the Galt House, which I mentioned in my dispatches. This sum goes far to explain the general Democratic hilarity, and is a full explanation of the fact that the betting Greeleyites of Louisville are offering to wager on Hendricks. But it is not explanatory of everything, and in order to get at the whole truth it is necessary to observe that bets are always offered on Hendricks, never on the State ticket generally, and to remember the Democratic aptitude and capacity for election frauds, as illustrated in New-York, and to a large extent in former elections in this State. As to the first, many facts have come to light showing that they are preparing to sacrifice Greeley and their whole State ticket, except Hendricks, in order to secure the Legislature and elect Hendricks to the United States Senate. In order to attain this latter object, Greeley will be gladly thrown to the dogs, and even one or two Democratic candidates for Congress permitted to be defeated. One way by which they hope to accomplish this object is by dickering for votes. In Porter County three Democratic votes for Grant are freely offered for one Republican vote for the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and in Putnam County a leading Democrat has just announced that his party don't care a d—— for Greeley or its State ticket, provided it secures the Legislature, and from many other counties direct and positive evidence has been obtained of the Democratic purpose to trade off Greeley and the whole State ticket below Hendricks for members of the Legislature. It is plain the Democratic leaders do not expect to carry Indiana for Greeley, even if Hendricks should be elected, and are using him here, as elsewhere, only for the purpose of increasing their party strength in Congress, but especially in the Senate. But they by no means rely only on this dickering to accomplish their purposes. A Democratic success not won by Democratic frauds would sit uneasily on the party conscience, and ample means have been taken to prevent the possibility of such a calamity. The money being at hand to pay the expenses, the favorite devices of Democracy in this State to thwart the popular will are importation, colonization and ballot-box stuffing. The testimony is plentiful that the Democrats intend to be strictly impartial in the use of all the three, using either or all as circumstances will permit or exigencies require. As to importation, the proof is positive that their emissaries have been for some days in Kentucky gathering and sending over the faithful to vote for Hendricks, and that some of these are already located in Democratic or close counties. Only yesterday one of these "gave himself away," as the police say, to a pretended Democrat in Seymour by admitting he was one of thirty who had come over to vote for Hendricks, but finding that he had betrayed himself, immediately quitted the town. There can be no doubt that this importation will be carried on to as large an extent as possible; but as it is an expensive operation, each man brought over and located costing not less than fifteen dollars, it is not probable that more than one thousand can be imported. The chief reliance of these earnest advocates of reform will therefore be upon ballot-box stuffing in strong Democratic counties, and colonizing their voters from one county to another in the close counties, to secure members of the Legislature. There is reason to believe that their emissaries are now visiting certain points in the State, to instruct corrupt men and dishonest members of election boards in the tricks and methods of "ballot-box stuffing" and changing of tickets. In certain localities gangs of "repeaters" will be organized for the express purpose of frequent voting at different precincts or in different counties. The publication of pretended Republican frauds, which appeared recently, was made for the object of covering up their purposes and instructing bad men in other counties in the methods of perpetrating election frauds. This publication has been industriously circulated, and has been placed in the hands of unscrupulous men who will not hesitate to resort to these means to thwart the will of the people. In addition, voters will be brought from strong Democratic or strong Republican counties and districts, where they are not needed, and thrown into counties where there is a chance of changing the result, and be made to vote as often in the different precincts as the necessities of the occasion may seem to require. Most of this colonizing will be done in the larger cities like Indianapolis, where the voters are personally unknown to the election officers, as they would be in the rural precincts; and as there is no Registration law in the State, there seems to be no bar to its successful and almost unlimited practice in the cities. The only safeguard is to make those suspected of being repeaters swear that they are bona fide residents of the precinct, and have not and will not vote elsewhere. But perjury, according to Mr. Greeley, being one of the normal states of Democrats, this will not be much restraint and there is good cause to fear that the vote of the State will seem to be unduly increased, and the Republican majority considerably diminished from this cause.

REPUBLICAN PRECAUTIONS.

All that can be done has been done to prevent the frauds contemplated and in preparation. Foster, the indefatigable Chairman of the State Committee, has notified the Republicans of the facts, and warned them to be active and vigilant in preventing the consummation of these frauds to as great an extent as possible. Hardly anything else can be done, and their prevention will depend largely upon the firmness of the Republicans at the polls. The Election laws of the State leave it practically at the mercy of rascality. A law which would have prevented election frauds almost entirely was passed by a Republican Legislature, but all the effective provisions were decided unconstitutional by the Democratic Supreme Court, and afterward the law was repealed. If, therefore, a rascally voter is ready to commit perjury, he can vote at as many different precincts where he is personally unknown as he pleases with perfect impunity, and there is good reason to fear that enough of this will be done to make another serious inroad upon the Republican majority; but such is the condition of public sentiment that it still promises to reach the figures I have stated, in spite of all these frauds. The belief that it will is founded upon the fact that the Republicans, being forewarned of these frauds, will present so resolute a front at the polls as to prevent them to some extent; in plain words, that, in many precincts, the Republicans will fight rather than be cheated, and, knowing a man to be a non-resident, will not allow him to vote where they have the power to prevent it, no matter what he may swear. The Democrats will be fully cognizant of this spirit before election day, and many of their creatures will hesitate to expose themselves to the consequences of the villainy they are ordered to perpetrate. Chiefly upon this circumstance depends the success of the Republican ticket; but nothing has been done or will be by the party leaders to incite to violence. Col. Foster has just issued a circular calling upon the party to rally for the great work it has in hand, but there is no word in it which the worst partisan malignity can construe into even a hint of anything of the kind. On the contrary, his only directions are as follows:

"Have a strong force of active, efficient Republicans at the polls early on Tuesday morning before the voting commences, and keep them there during the entire day till the polls are closed. Let me appeal to you to make your arrangements to give the entire day to your party and your country. Examine the tickets carefully and see that they are correctly printed. Make every vote possible for Gen. Browne and the State ticket. Bear in mind that it is of the utmost importance that we carry the Legislature, as it will involve the election of a United States Senator, the apportionment of the State for Congressional and legislative purposes, and decide the party control of Indiana for years to come. If the Democracy get full control of the Legislature there is but little doubt that they will impose upon the State the old canal debt which now amounts to about $20,000,000. Under no circumstances allow any trading of votes against the Republican candidates for Senator or Representative. If you hear of any proposition in that direction expose and prevent it at once.

Be on the look-out to prevent illegal voting. We have positive evidence that our opponents are concocting systematic plans of fraud whereby they design to defeat the honest verdict of the legal voters of the State. Allow no one to vote who is not a resident of your precinct. Be prepared to punish all attempts at illegal voting. Be on the alert against 'repeaters,' or double voting. Have the ballot-box carefully watched. Let it be the determination of Republicans at all hazards to have a fair vote and an honest count."

There is a spirit abroad among the people, however, which shows that they are determined not to be swindled into seeming to give an indorsement of the Greeley fraud, and those who attempt to make them have an excellent chance of coming to grief.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

The letters and dispatches I have heretofore sent have given some idea, but only a faint one, of the masterly vigor with which the campaign has been thus far prosecuted by the Republicans, and the programme marked out for every day until Oct. 8 shows that it is to be equally vigorous to the close. Everywhere the meetings, although more numerous than in previous campaigns, have been larger and more enthusiastic than ever before. That a county meeting, even with a distinguished speaker, should attract five thousand people, until now unprecedented, has this year been common, and such tremendous affairs as the Warsaw demonstration at any previous time would have been impossible. That the party has been thus thoroughly aroused to the dangers threatening the country from the Greeley coalition is due to the untiring energy of Col. Foster, Senators Morton and Pratt, Gov. Baker, the Congressmen Williams, Wilson, Coburn, Tyner, Shanks, Packard, to Judge Orth, Gen. Harrison, Will Cumback, and scores of others, who have been constantly at work enlightening the people. To Col. Foster and Senator Morton is chiefly due the great credit of taking time by the forelock in the thorough organization of the party throughout the State, and in securing the foremost orators of the nation from other States. As a consequence, such men as Senator Wilson, Gen. Logan, Gen. Hawley, Gov. Jewell, Hon. John A. Bingham, Gen. Hall, Gen. Baker, Gen. Butler, Hon. John M. Langston, Senator Sherman, Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Woodford, and others not less distinguished, have been, or will be, in the State, speaking to audiences unsurpassed for size and attention. All of these workers for the Republican cause have been earnest in denunciation of the political immorality of the coalition, and have succeeded in showing the people that, meaning only spoils, it is totally destitute of principle.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

Taking the worst possible view of the situation as to Congressmen—and the Republicans are certain to have an increase in their representation—they will, in the first place, gain the two Representatives for the State at large, and certainly one, perhaps three, in the districts. In the First District, Mr. Niblack contemplates the possibility of defeat; and even should he succeed, he cannot get over five hundred majority. Even this is not conceded, and many Republicans are confident that Mr. Heilman, the Republican candidate, will be elected. The Second District, so long represented by Mr. Kerr, where Mr. Wolf is now the Democratic candidate, is conceded to him by five thousand majority. In the Third District, Mr. Holman may succeed in crowding in again by a majority reduced to not more than five hundred; but Mr. Hered, the Republican candidate, and many of his friends, are confident of his election. In the Fourth District, Judge Wilson, Republican, who had only four majority in 1870, will now have seven hundred. In the Fifth District, Gen. Coburn, Republican, will be again returned, and this time by 1,500 majority. In the Sixth District, Mr. Voorhees finds great difficulty in persuading his constituents that he and Mr. Greeley are the two greatest men of this or any other age, and still feels doubtful of the result. The worst that can be said of the district is that it is doubtful, and that if Voorhees succeeds at all it will be by a scant 500 majority; the chances even of this are with him only because the district has always been hopelessly Democratic, as otherwise Gen. Hunter, the Republican nominee, would be sure of election. As it is, he has some prospect of defeating the champion crow-eater. Of the Seventh District little need be said, as Judge Cason, Republican, is sure of election by not less than 600 majority, and the same remark applies to the Eighth, where Gen. Tyner, Republican, will be returned by at least 2,500 majority. In the Ninth District, Gen. Shanks, Republican, will, for local reasons, fall behind the State ticket, but will still be elected by 600 majority, but in the Tenth District Major Saylor, Republican, will get the full majority of 2,500, and in the Eleventh, Mr. Packard, the present Republican member, will be re-elected by not less than 1,200 majority.

A GENERAL VIEW.

This view, which is considered by the least sanguine Republicans as the worst possible of the situation, gives them 3,100 majority in the districts, and, including those for the State at large, nine Congressmen out of thirteen, whereas in the present Congress they have only six out of eleven. In addition, they claim both the First and Sixth Districts, and while they may not get both, the probabilities are that they will capture one of them. Looking then at affairs in their least cheerful aspect, and judging of the condition of public sentiment from information obtained from every possible source, I can see no possible reason to doubt that the election next week will result in a glorious Republican victory, unless the Democrats can succeed in committing greater frauds than they have ever yet perpetrated in this State. In reaching this conclusion, I do not take the "straight-out" movement into consideration at all, although many estimate that the Edgerton State ticket will receive three thousand votes, every one of which will be drawn from Hendricks. On the contrary, I mass the whole Democratic and Liberal Republican known strength against the clearly ascertained Republican vote, and find decisive defeat for the mongrels. I may add, in conclusion, that one incident of this result will be a reliable Republican majority in the Legislature and the re-election of Hon. O. P. Morton to the United States Senate. As he is more hated by Democrats than any other public man in the nation, his infliction upon them for another term will not be the least gratifying achievement of a struggle which has been unprecedented in Western politics for vigor and bitterness. E. C.

Interesting Suit of a Boston Chemist.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 27.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, was heard the case of Augustus A. Hayes against James G. Tarr and Augustus H. Monson. It is a bill in equity in which the complainant, a chemist, alleges that on the 3d of November, 1863, the defendants came to him and wished to ascertain the most suitable substances for holding and applying paint to the bottom of vessels, so as to resist the action of the sea. Mr. Hayes related the chemical properties of several ingredients, and subsequently the defendants agreed to pay him one-eighth of the proceeds accruing from the paint manufactured in accordance with the formula prescribed by Mr. Hayes. The first year Messrs. Tarr and Monson paid Hayes according to agreement, the second year they had no general profits to divide, and the third year they claimed they had to solicit the aid of capitalists. In 1866 some person brought Mr. Hayes a quantity of paint, which he discovered was similar to that which he had advised the defendants to manufacture, and he at once set about to procure a patent for the same, when, upon making application, he found that Messrs. Tarr and Monson had, on the 13th of June, 1865, procured a patent for galvanic paint for iron vessels, and on the 20th of the same month a similar patent for wooden vessels. Mr. Hayes now claims that under the agreement made with the defendants there is due him about $10,000, which they realized by the patent, and he seeks a partnership account in the concern. No decision has yet been reached.

The Ohio Fourteenth District.

The dissatisfaction of the Democrats of the Fourteenth District of Ohio with their candidate for Congress has led to the nomination of Hon. George Heiby, of Crawford County, for the position. In his letter of acceptance he says: "I hasten to reply that as a Democrat of the straightest sect, and a German by birth and education, I fully indorse the platform you have offered me, and upon that accept the nomination you have so frankly tendered, and, if elected, will pledge myself to stand by the principles as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and the fathers of the party."

OLD HOUSES.

Description of an Ancient New-York Landmark.

The Kennedy Mansion—Its History and Present Appearance—Interesting Reminiscences of the Olden Time.

It has sometimes been brought as a matter of reproach against Americans, that, in their passionate desire for progress, they are too fond of what is new, too scornful of what is old. The tourists who do us the honor of scampering over our country for six weeks to confirm their prejudices rather than to correct them, are not slow, when they arrive in New York, to exclaim against the excessive newness of everything around them, and to describe the longing, amounting to anguish, with which they vainly search for anything that has the aspect of age. They are not wrong, but when they use their observations as an illustration of the American prevailing hatred for whatever is not brand-new, they are most decidedly in error. The truth is that the wholesale demolition of the venerable landmarks of Gotham have been deplored by no people more decidedly than by the Gothamites themselves. But circumstances more strong than sentiment have compelled it. The Island of Manhattan is long and narrow; hence, in the business part of it space has become so exceedingly valuable as to have introduced a new order of architecture—the tower style. He who observes the manner of construction of our buildings cannot fail to see that they are absolute towers, and not dwellings. Against all the modern teachings of hygiene we have been compelled to resort to a style of structure closely resembling those Norman towers in which the foreign freebooters lived and sallied out upon the Saxon franklin and thane. We have, indeed, enlarged the windows, but the small, contracted rooms, and the terrible stairs, are identical. Having thus had to surrender our comfort and our health to the imperious requirements of the position, it will not be held surprising if we have also surrendered the mild, sentimental associations which cling around the dwellings of the past. Yet, in spite of all, wherever circumstances have in the least been favorable to their preservation, such dwellings have been preserved, and, in some instances, with such a tenderness and reverent care as prove that Americans, far from callousness on the subject, have, indeed, more feeling than other nations. In support of this assertion, it is only necessary to visit the Beekman house, on Fiftieth-street and First-avenue, and the Washington Hotel, at the foot of Broadway, both dating from Pre-Revolutionary times, and both connected by many reminiscences with personages who figure in our history so notably that the mere mention of them makes the blood mantle in the cheeks and the eyes flash with generous fire. There are others which have been preserved less reverently, since the associations connected with them were not so pleasant, but still there was a feeling in the minds of the proprietors which revolted against their demolition. Such, for example, is the old Rhinelander Sugar-house, now used as a paper-store by James T. Derrickson, but still belonging to a Rhinelander, true descendant of the one who built it 1763. Such, also, is the old Florence tavern at the corner of Broadway and Pearl, memorable for having been the scene of Washington's parting with his officers prior to his retirement to Mount Vernon in December, 1783. But the interior has been so repeatedly destroyed by fire that the associations it once had with the Father of the Country have been altogether weakened. In exactly the same predicament is the Walton house, of which only the shell remains. Yet from purely sentimental motives the gentlemen who own these now dilapidated buildings prefer to spend sums of money in keeping them in their present condition rather than to altogether snap the feeble tie that connects them with the past by ordering their demolition. The City and the State have shown the same desire to preserve, wherever practicable, the monuments of the past. The present Hall of Records is not a specially convenient building for that purpose, but it was in the Revolution the Provost Prison, and its cruel walls have re-echoed to the firm declarations of unflinching patriotism, which responded to all the cruelties and all the temptations of Cunningham, the fiendish tool of tyranny; and the United States Post-office, now doomed by the inevitable growth of the City, was preserved, not only because it also was mingled with past heroism, but also in that it had been the scene of Dr. Franklin's experiments in electricity.

The writer, determining to make a pilgrimage to the most prominent of the old structures of the City, commenced by No. 1 Broadway, the present Washington Hotel, choosing this one for the *coup d'essai*, for the sentimental reasons that it had witnessed the pulling down of the royal equestrian statue in the Bowling-green Park by the Liberty Boys, and was also the commencement, so to speak, of New-York proper, the New-York of Broadway.

This mansion was built in 1760, by Captain the Honorable Primrose Kennedy, who afterward became Earl of Cassilis. At the time of its erection there was general rejoicing throughout the provinces, on account of the triumphant ending of the war with the Canadas, and the improved prospects of commerce. A spirit of emulation and enterprise was springing up, and at this period many fine houses were built by citizens of New-York. But none, not even the far-famed Walton House, erected some years earlier, could compare with the mansion of the English aristocrat. Kennedy was in the naval service, and a man of unbounded hospitality, and his house seems to have been so excellently built for the accommodation of friends, that when changed into a hotel hardly any alterations were necessary. The gentleman who directs it has made it his special care to preserve as much as possible the antique furniture and decorations of the place. On entering the fine square hall, the parlors are to the left, the rooms to the right being rented to a physician who has a taste for antiquarian pursuits. The doors opening on the hall are of moderate dimensions, but on entering the rooms one is at once struck with their size, and their extreme height. There are two parlors connected with folding doors of enormous size, supported by oak columns in the Ionic style, for this period was the decadence of the glorious renaissance. This suite was evidently in Capt. Kennedy's time the withdrawing rooms, and were most elaborately decorated. In the first the mantel-piece is in the purest white marble, and represents the façade of a Greek temple. On each side are two columns with capitals of acanthus leaves, but not correctly in the Corinthian fashion. Above there is a frieze of acanthus ornaments, with a central tablet of Cupids, male and female, devouring grapes. At the extremities, over the columns, are female heads, with loose curls and amaranths studding their hair, the whole surrounded with a wreath of myrtle, terminated by a heraldic scroll. Immediately under the frieze, and directly over the fire-place, is an arch of white marble, with brackets along the throat of the arch, and more wreaths of myrtle and more scrolls in the architraves. The key-stone of the arch is a fine head of Bellerophon in *mezzo relievo*. All the rest are curved in very low relief, and with little spirit. It is evidently an importation from England, and a copy of a bad French model, but it must have been terribly expensive. The mantel-piece in the next of the suite is much plainer, being of black marble, *bleu belge*, which is perfectly pure, without mottlings, and Egyptian, which is marked with yellow. There are in each immense mirrors, reaching from the ceiling, which has a very plain cornice, down almost to the ground, a height of nearly sixteen feet. They were once gorgeously gilded, but at present they present a somewhat shabby appearance. In the second room, which, with large folding doors, connects with what was the dining-room, but is now the bar and offices, the mirrors here have slabs of marble attached to bear coffee-cups and plates of thin bread and butter and comfits, for it was the fashion in those days for the gentlemen when they came from their wine to get their coffee and tea from the mistress of the house themselves without the aid of servants, and to wander about the drawing-rooms, sipping and chatting and examining works of art and *virtu*. To sit down was to be boorish, or to confess tacitly that one had taken too much wine. There were no etageres of buhl and ormolu to rest things upon, or if there were they were occupied with gimcracks and flowers. The little marble slabs stretched out from the mirrors were the only havens for the visitor tired of carrying his cup of Mocha, or Souchong. These, in this mansion, are supported by pediments of bronze that, perhaps, were gilt, in part, in the old times of the Kennedy or the Loring receptions. These pediments are fashioned in the upper part like winged victories; but out of the four figures only one preserves her wings intact, two being altogether deprived, and the third having a part of one. The faces were originally very beautiful, for the workmanship of these is very superior; but time, and, perhaps, the kicks of drunken guests, have given to them a peculiarly grim and sarcastic look, except one, the abrasion of whose nose has given her an aspect of conviviality immensely jovial.

The staircase is broad, the steps being so modulated as to give the least possible fatigue in mounting. The bannisters are of mahogany, which in the rails is becoming black through age. Here the modern houses have the advantage, for the old bannisters are stiff and angular, and in every respect inferior to those now in vogue. The passages in the upper floors have now become dark, not only by reason of the additions to the house itself, but also from buildings that have grown up by its side and in rear, which block up the windows somewhat unpleasantly. Above, on the roof, is the remains of an observatory, from which a splendid view can be obtained. Doubtless from this spot the inmates, who were Tories, viewed with unqualified horror the proceedings of the Tenth Day of July in the year of Grace 1776. The harvest moon glimmered over the waters of the beautiful bay and made fantastic imagery of the trees that grew in masses all along the North River, save where upon the crests of the hills the white walls of villas peeped out to receive the trembling rays. Kennedy house stood alone on the broad way that stretched from Government House or White Hall far up the island right to the old Boston post road. The moon flickering in the trees, dancing on the waters, trembling on the walls, shone brightest of all where the equestrian statue of Georgius Rex rose from its white marble pedestal in all the splendor of gilded lead. Down the Broad way the moon illumined the road brightly and not a cricket seemed stirring. But in the direction of the Water-road and Pearl-street a tumultuous mob approached with flaring links of fat unctuous pine and with dingy horn lanthorns, with axes and with coils of rope. They surrounded the statue of His Most Gracious Majesty, first breaking down the iron railings that girt around the sacred spot. Then, under the direction of John Wiley, grandfather of the mild, quiet gentleman of the same name, so well known to New-York as publisher of the most æsthetic and least read books in the trade, they threw their ropes around the kingly form and yanked it down to the ground, with no more ceremony than a fisherman shows a pickerel. They hacked the mass into convenient lumps, which they bore off in triumph to be run into bullets. The iron railings were surmounted with solid iron balls. These they broke off for food for patriot artillery, one such being in the possession of Charles J. Bushnell, the eminent antiquarian. The pedestal was taken to Jersey City, and placed subsequently over the remains of Major Smith, of the English Army, an officer of the Forty-second Highlanders, or old Black Watch. This was in 1783, at the time of the English evacuation. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Van Vorsts, and became the stepping-stone to their mansion in Wayne-street.

Shortly after these riotous proceedings the Kennedy family left the house, which was seized upon by the infant Federal Government and occupied by Gen. Putnam as his head-quarters. During this time it became for a short time the residing place of Miss Margaret Moncrieffe, the daughter of an English engineer of distinction, who was made prisoner in the Highlands and taken to West Point. But as it turned out that the whole affair was designed, and that she was a professional spy, though extremely beautiful and accomplished, she was sent down to New-York and placed in charge of Gen. Putnam. She was subsequently sent to her father, and being unhappy in her subsequent marriage became notorious for her conduct with members of the royal family. She wrote a memoir of her life, in which she speaks of her residence in the house and of the inexpressible comfort she had in mounting the staircase to the observatory and watching the tents of the royal army on Staten Island, and the white sails of the fleet in the bay. She speaks of Gen. Putnam in terms of grateful admiration, and of his handsome Aid-de-Camp, Col. Aaron Burr, with all the warmth of uncontrollable affection. Putnam left this house after the battle of Brooklyn, fought on the 27th day of August, 1776, and on the 1st of October it was occupied by Sir Henry Clinton, the Governor. Sir William Howe chose for his head-quarters at the same time the Beekman mansion, which has been spoken of as so carefully preserved. Andre, the elegant, accomplished spy, had here his final interview with Sir Henry Clinton before he went on his errand to the treacherous Arnold, at West Point. It was afterward occupied by Gen. Gage. When the war was over and the independence of the States secured, it was inhabited by a patriot gentleman, named Sears, one of the Liberty Boys, who had such command over the populace that he was commonly known as King Sears. He was famous for his exploit in removing some guns from under Fort George, and for his resistance to the stamp act before the outbreak. Here he gave hospitable entertainment in fine style, at which his beautiful daughters presided. As their father was called King Sears, so they were generally known as the Princesses, which made a wit remark that it was harder to escape from the tyranny of beauty than from that of kings. The Kennedy family managed to obtain from the Government this property, which they had seemingly abandoned, but not desiring to dwell in it themselves, they leased it to Mrs. Loring, the mistress of Sir William Howe, who had made a bargain with the husband that in consideration of his relinquishing all his marital rights he should be made Commissary of Subsistence for the prisoners. Mrs. Loring was a very beautiful woman, and though her character was irremediably stained by this transaction, yet when she opened a fashionable boarding-house in this mansion she did not experience the slightest difficulty in filling her rooms. She had such scholars as Dr. Priestly, and such wits as the French Ambassador, Talleyrand, among her boarders, and her house was at one time the cynosure of all eyes and the acmé of fashion. Nothing else of public interest remains to be told of this place, save that it was inhabited in 1839 by Nathaniel Prime, Esq., who dwelt in it himself and revived its ancient splendors of hospitality. It was then known as the Prime mansion, by which name many call it to this day.

A Youthful Traveler—His Parents Wanted.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Sept. 30.

A little boy, aged between six and seven years, giving his name as Harry Thompson, was found on Saturday morning on the 8 o'clock train from New-York. He was carried to Philadelphia and then brought back to the general railroad telegraphic office in this city. He could not tell the names of his father or mother, except by the appellations of "Pa" and "Ma." He says his father makes carriages. He had on a straw roundabout hat, which had the card of "D. C. Bowne, No. 27½ East State-street, Trenton;" check shirt, to which his pants were attached by black porcelain buttons, white inside; white socks, and shoes pretty well worn at the toe. The Superintendent, Mr. Stewart, telegraphed to all the railroad stations, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of this little truant, who has evidently stolen a ride on the cars and been carried out of his latitude.

Decline in the Gold Yield of California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 23.

The yield of this State in precious metals is decreasing slowly but steadily. Numerous claims that have been worked by sluicing and the hydraulic process are exhausted every year, and very few are opened. The productive auriferous quartz mines are not increasing in number and importance, perhaps because many of the most intelligent and enterprising miners and mining engineers find a larger profit in the Nevada silver mines, which more than compensate, by their rising importance, for the decline in the yield of California. At present the Ely District is the favorite of both miners and speculators, and the wonderful productiveness of a few mines, and the richness of the ores found in a number of others, contribute, with the rapid increase of the yield for the last two years, to excuse, if not fully justify, the expectation that Pioche will in 1873 export more silver than Virginia City.

NEWPORT.

Flight of Sea-Side Fashion—Projected Improvements and Additions—Last Days of the Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.

Yes, we must bid Newport good by. Not that all the visitors have departed do we wish to do so, but because the "season," as it is termed, is now numbered among the things that were. The hotels are closed, and one dreads to look upon them now, so gloomy and dismal-looking as they are. A few brief weeks ago, the merry music and the gay and happy throng were to be heard and seen, now all is silence and gloom. When I say that the "hotels are closed," I mean only those whose proprietors make a specialty of the Summer travel, as we have many who keep open all the year round.

The Summer gayety is over; so are the afternoon concerts, Fort Days, and the Saturday night receptions at the Ocean House. The season of 1872 has drawn its mantle over the happy and long-to-be-remembered pastimes, and as our citizens review it they find it to be one most prosperous, financially and otherwise, that they ever experienced. Now can be heard the sound of the hammer, and mechanics of all kinds be seen wending their way to new fields. The prospect is good for mechanics of all kinds, and many more from other cities will here find employment to prepare for the next season.

It has been a pleasant duty for your correspondent to inform from time to time the numerous readers of the TIMES of the incidents of Newport's society. As fancy lingers in the past, pleasant recollections bring to view many friendships made, refreshing memories of happy days gone by, and it is with regret that the thought is entertained that it is all over, and that *so* soon. When Summer comes again how many smiling faces shall we find in their accustomed places? Many have passed their last Summer at our sea-side, and, doubtless, marble will mark their last resting-place before another year shall have passed. Troths have been plighted and many hands have been given in marriage; the happy school girl has "come out," and now mingles in the society of fashion at her city home. The careless, pretty girls, who play croquet—without one care or anxiety—and flit about the lawns and piazzas at Newport, will come back again next season young ladies, and who will take the places of those who have bowed at the hymenial altar.

It is hoped that our friends abroad will not think for a moment that Newport is to "lay by" and count the profits of the past season until another shall have taken its place; far from it; new houses are now in process of erection. Alterations, additions and improvements are to be made in many more. New roads and drives are in contemplation, and the work of improvement will keep us, for the present at least, busily employed. Nevertheless, local interests have not crowded out the political fever, and the Presidential question is as freely discussed in now secluded Newport as anywhere else. Of course, the place is almost a unit politically, as is all the rest of the State, and out of Newport's 12,000 votes Greeley cannot expect more than 300. The campaign is fairly opened. Grant and Wilson banners are in the breeze, and ratification meetings are the order of the day. In conclusion, when the merry ring of Summer days shall have come again, when the gay pleasure-seeker shall return to this "sea-girt isle," and when all is life and beauty and the season of 1873 shall have dawned, may I be here again to tell of the pleasant gossip and chit-chat which are sure to be connected with it. It has been a pleasant duty, but like all others, comes to an end, not without regrets, however, on the part of your correspondent, to make mention of the many pleasant incidents at our board.

The Crittenden Resolutions—Mr. Wade Relates their History.

Hon. Ben. F. Wade, in a speech at Xenia, Ohio, on Thursday, gave the following history of the attempt to pass the Crittenden resolutions:

Just before the war broke out, when we were all in such commotion in Washington City; when Congress was almost on the eve of personal fights every day, Mr. Crittenden was supposed to have gotten up a set of resolutions. He was supposed to, but he didn't get them up. I was on that Committee of thirteen, and I know how it was done. There were all the leading men of the secession party there. There was Mr. Davis, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, and some others. On the other hand there were a few Republicans, and I happened to be one of them. Mr. Davis and the others would write resolutions every day and make Mr. Crittenden father them. These resolutions were perfectly destructive of the rights of the free States; resolutions of compromise that, if we had agreed to them, would have placed the party of the North as hewers of wood and drawers of water, forever under the heel of the slave power, and the colored men would have been retained in eternal slavery. They tried to carry these resolutions. They made the greatest effort, I think, that ever was made in the Senate of the United States. The wealthy men of New-York City, of Boston, of Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and of all the principal cities of the country came to try to force Congress to pass these resolutions. Well, that was not enough. The Governors of the States, without consulting the people at all, appointed their delegates to meet at Washington City, and get up a set of resolutions to overawe Congress, and compel them to take this dose. You remember—some of you, I know. Well, they met there. The resolutions were brought into the Senate. They got up a reel just as you have seen for fish-nets. They were put there, and when these old Conservatives from abroad sat all around outside the Senators, it was so full you could hardly turn round. It was a solemn scene. The petitions that were sent in were as grave as a funeral sermon, every one of them. Mr. Crittenden would occasionally pull down one from this reel, and he would read, and would wipe his eyes, and cry, and then the "hunkers" all around would cry. Well, it was the gloomiest time I ever saw. I have been to a great many funerals of respected and regretted men, but I never saw solemnity equal to that. It looked a little blue, I agree.

After we adjourned that night, after that exhibition, I went to bed, not in very good spirits. In the night Mr. Clay—Cassius M. Clay—appeared to me. He came up to my room late in the night, after I was in bed. He said he had come on very important business. "Well," said I, "what is it? I have been trying to find you all day, to strengthen some of our weak backs." Said he, "It won't do. I tell you the pressure is too great. We have got to vote for these resolutions. It must be done, and you must help us do it." Says I, "I will do no such thing. [Good.] I am astonished. Is this Cassius M. Clay, or is it a ghost?" [Applause and laughter.] I said that to him. "Why," says I, "you used to be reputed a brave man, and I have been hunting for you all day, to help strengthen me and my weak brethren." He replied, "Hear me through. I have the names of fourteen Senators on this paper that I hold in my hand, and they have all agreed that if you will vote for these resolutions they will." "Well," said I, "Mr. Clay, when you have furnished me with fourteen additional reasons why I will never vote for them." [Applause.] Said I, "I will see the Capitol burned before I will do it, before I will commit the people of the North to the humiliation of these infernal resolutions." And then Mr. Clay went off, and I will confess that I have not since had the respect for him that I had previously. I could not have, because it altered my whole opinion of the man. I thought he was a hero that would stand up in the darkest hour, pistol in hand, if necessary, and I found him sneaking into my chamber there in order to persuade me to become a traitor to my constituents. Well, Sir, the Governors' Convention of delegates hatched out resolutions going to show that we must take this dose; but, Sir, we rebuked all such things as that. The House slapped the resolutions on the table, and you never heard of them since. They sent them both to the Senate and the House, and the Senate indignantly refused to touch them.

Singular Death of a Woman.

A woman named Hayward, wife of a jockey, had met her death at Barnstaple, in England, under very singular circumstances. She was cracking nuts by striking them with a knife, when a small piece of nutshell flew into her eye. She did not take much notice of it at the time, but some time afterward the eye became very painful, and inflammation set in. The case now became alarming, and medical men were called in, but their skill was unavailing; the inflammation was followed by delirium, and the poor woman died.

OHIO.

Progress of the Campaign in the Buckeye State.

Fusion and Confusion of Parties—Greeley's Speeches—Their Effect—They Will Increase the Republican Majority—The German Defection.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.

The more one attempts to investigate the political condition of Hamilton County, the deeper into confusion of judgment is he certain to get. "Fusion" has so long been a means here whereby changed conditions have been sought, that party lines are well-nigh obliterated. It ought not to be difficult to draw a line with Grant on one side and Greeley on the other, and to deduce therefrom a "probability" that would at least come within gunshot of the ultimate result. But the very fact that "fusion" is the chief basis of Greeley's support in this county renders that impossible. The two parties—Republican and Democratic—exist, as usual, but with so many modifications of "Liberal," "Reform," "Straight-out" and "Fusion" generally, that there is no such thing now as looking at results of the past, for the purpose of forecasting the future. The Republicans of other localities may prepare to be either greatly disappointed or agreeably surprised in regard to the result in Cincinnati and Hamilton County. A large disaffection among the German Republicans is freely admitted by the Republican managers here; and yet, when they undertake to run it down and to fix it as a positive element of Greeley strength, they fail in spite of themselves. I meet on every hand the assertion that the Germans have gone into the Greeley movement, but when I ask German voters, "Will they all vote for Greeley?" the reply is, "Oh, no! they will vote the Liberal ticket, but not for him." I ask further, "Will the German Republicans vote the Democratic State ticket?" The reply comes, "No, that is not a Liberal ticket: that is Democratic." And I find, finally, that the Greeleyite ticket which they refer to is the fusion county ticket. So that, illogical as this seems, it is yet exactly typical of the confusion with regard to the purposes of the voters themselves, and it may afford some explanation to outside observers in the two parties, should they be mutually surprised. One thing is certain. As matters now stand, Greeley is not the loadstone which is to draw together and consolidate, for his own aggrandizement, the loose elements which flourish here under the names of "Liberal" and "Reform." It may be done, and to his benefit, but it must be by some other attraction or impelling force. Circumstances may make it different in November; but I verily believe that if the Presidential election were held to-morrow that Grant would carry the county, in spite of all that has been done and said here for Greeley.

If my observations thus far qualifies me for an expression of an opinion as to the effect of Greeley's speeches, I would say that the most conspicuous effect thus far is to deeply intensify Republican activity, and to furnish Republican speakers and newspapers with new themes for discussion and new reasons, as found in the speeches themselves, demonstrating the unfitness of the candidate. The soldier element in the West is more quick-tempered than that at the East, and it has seized with vindictive avidity the insults of the Pittsburg speech, and resents them with hot indignation "all along the line." While here in Cincinnati among the business men Greeley has suffered severely, because of his speech on 'Change, where he aired his financial heresies, and in his unsophisticated innocence declared himself ready to deplete the Treasury, in order to reduce the debt forthwith, and thus give free rein to the gold gambling cliques throughout the country. The business men say they admire Mr. Greeley's candor and frankness in thus stating his peculiar views, for it gives them a warning in ample time to avoid the calamity of his election. Another feature of Mr. Greeley's speeches, which has done him injury by its reaction, is his assumption of those vile Credit Mobilier charges. Mr. Greeley has himself borne—will seek after his defeat still to bear—too intimate personal relations with men like Schuyler Colfax, William D. Kelley, James G. Blaine, Henry L. Dawes and the others, to believe for one moment in his own heart that there is a particle of truth in the slander to which he gave intemperate utterance. He cannot read Mr. Colfax's complete and overwhelming answer without feeling himself a self-convicted slanderer. And so, too, in regard to his charge that one hundred thousand dollars was used for buying votes in Maine. He knows too much of the management of campaigns to believe that money is spent in this way, or that it can be raised in such amounts for any one State. This license which he has indulged in has put an arsenal of weapons into the hands of three hundred Republican speakers now on the stump in these three great middle States, and while Mr. Greeley's admirers may sing his praises as a versatile speaker, it is inevitably certain that his speeches will materially increase the Republican majority.

It is judged by some that two-thirds of the German Republicans have deserted the party; others affirm that it is not over one-third, and that not even so many as that will vote for Greeley. I judge that perhaps one-half of those Germans who voted the Republican ticket last year are now more or less in sympathy with the so-called "Liberal" movement—the name being quite as potent with them as the principle involved. This, of course, must produce a change in the result. But it is a fact which must not be forgotten, that Hamilton County is uncertain ground; it has twice gone Democratic in the past ten years, and the introduction of a new element like this can easily wipe out any retained Republican majority of previous years. That it will do so is by no means assured, for the increased vote and the party demoralization of the Democrats, which latter is likewise an unknown quantity, similar in character if not equal in strength to the German disaffection, must both be potential in determining the result. It is a significant fact that the boasts of the opposition, which a short time since loudly threatened a Democratic majority of five thousand, have now abated to three thousand and two thousand, and there are numerous admissions that in the Second District Gen. Hayes will be elected to Congress without doubt. Eggleston's defeat in the First is the only thing positively claimed by the enemy. But the fact is, both districts are in great doubt. Hayes' chance is the best, and if Hamilton County does not give over two thousand majority against the Republican State ticket, an average majority is assured in the State at large.

As elsewhere in the State the loss to the Republicans is confined to the Germans. That "liberal" or "reform" element which attempted to co-operate with the Cincinnati Convention has either openly repudiated Greeley, or has wrapped itself with a mantle of dignified neutrality or indifference, and stands aloof from the contest. One influence which has taken the Germans off in this city is the success of fusion movements here for the past two or three years. This has popularized bolting, and "new departures" are fashionable among a mercurial population. Another influence, not openly avowed, is the sumptuary legislation embodied in the Adair Liquor law, otherwise known as the "Personal Responsibility" law, passed in 1870. It is a most righteous statute, and it is a high tribute to its justice that its opponents dare not make a square issue against it, but must needs cloak their enmity under the guise of Greeleyism—a strangely inconsistent conclusion, when Greeley himself has been an ardent advocate of the law. But this prejudice is a queer thing. Dodds, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, (short term,) is threatened with its retaliation, because he voted for the Adair law when a member of the Legislature. Dodds is trying to evade and explain it, instead of coming out and making votes by boldly justifying his course, as he should.

The position of the German Press here is as follows: The *Volksfreund*, German Democratic, sustains the Democratic State ticket heartily and Greeley mildly. The *Courier* has been squarely for the Republican Party since the Cincinnati Convention, has nearly trebled its circulation, has profited greatly by Hassaurek's defection, and is doing excellent business. The *Volksblatt*, now supporting Greeley, but under such circumstances that it is utterly devoid of influence. The exposure of Hassaurek's mercenary proposition, justified as it is by so many facts, has killed him off throughout the State. He is in a terrible rage, and spends much of his time in defending himself on the stump. His action does not meet with the approval of the Democracy either.

CYMON.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

—*Harpers'* opens with the republication of Richard Henry Dana's poem "The Buccaneer." It was originally published in 1827, and at that time was considered one of the master-pieces of American literature, and though it would hardly bear that rank at the present day, its wierd, fantastic beauty will be admitted by all who read it. It has been very appropriately illustrated by leading artists. The following article is the first of two papers on a trip "Down the Danube," by Junius Henri Browne. The writer starts from the little town of Ulm, in Würtemberg, and sketches in this number the incidents of the voyage as far as Vienna. "New-York Harbor Police," by W. O. Stoddard, furnishes a clear statement of the work done by this small but active body of men. There are certain suggestions given by which their efficacy could be greatly increased, which we hope may in time be carried out. Mr. R. H. Stoddard's biographical essay on Nathaniel Hawthorne is exceedingly entertaining, giving certain features of the novelist's character that have hitherto been entirely passed over. The character of Edwin M. Stanton seems to have been the unnecessary cause of considerable discussion. Col. Thorpe, who was intimate with him during the most trying period of his life, has furnished an account of him which, we think will, in many respects, set this discussion at rest. The strong earnest purpose of the man, overtaxed with work and anxiety, is clearly brought out, and also the reasons why so many found him cold and repulsive. The "Old Stager" contributes a number of anecdotes of Daniel Webster, as well as an account of the political rivalry existing between him and John Quincy Adams. Emilio Castelar's essay on Republicanism, in this number, is a continuation of the progress of liberal sentiments among the Slavonic people. He is wholly opposed to the direction that it is taking, and finds in the Panslavistic movements only a cause for distrust and alarm. Charles Reade's and Miss Thackeray's novels are happily continued and there is also the first installment of a serial by Wilkie Collins, entitled "The New Magdalen," which, as far as we can judge, will not lack elements for a fine display of sensational writing. The editor in the "Easy Chair" writes pleasantly on the subject of Children's Picnics, and we quoted the article in last Sunday's paper. The remaining articles are: "Madame Gerder's Husband," by the author of "Patty;" "Il Bacio," by Justin McCarthy; "A Little Story for Gentlemen," by Eliza S. Turner; "Fishing—May and I," by Mrs. M. D. Brine; "October's Song," by Constance Fenimore Woolson; "English Translations," by James Grant Wilson, and "Improvisations," by Bayard Taylor.

—The *Galaxy* contains a number of really excellent articles; one of the best is "Foreign Modes of Living," by S. G. Young, which exhibits in a striking way the vast improvements possible in our American methods of house-keeping. If there were any compensation on our side in health, comfort or economy, there might be some reason in our adherence to traditional customs, but when by a change a gain might be effected in all these, it is strange the reform is not brought about. "Royal Exiles and Imperial Parvenus" is the title of an interesting paper, written by an Englishwoman, who seems to have enjoyed the rare privilege of acquaintance with almost all of the dethroned royal families of Europe. "Souvenirs of Hackett the Actor," by John Durand, is, to a considerable extent, an autobiography of Hackett, treating of his early life and his reasons for adopting the theatrical profession. There are some lighter writings, very cleverly done, among which is, "How the Ship Came In," by Rupert Grahame, and "Sent to Coventry," by Edgar Fawcett. The poem, "Love's Last Hour," by W. W. Harvey, is a perfect little gem.

—In *Scribner's*, Edward King's sketches, entitled "In and About Paris," are continued. Happy little pictures they are, taking the reader through palace, church and garden; from the quietly good to the sadly wicked resorts of that strange but delightful city. Charles K. Tuckerman writes of "Modern Athens," and shows in his treatment of the inhabitants and their characteristics that he is a close observer of human nature. "On the Tobacco Plantation," by Mrs. M. P. Handy, is a faithful account of the preparation of this widely-used article for the market. Those who have not visited the Border States will find in this article considerable information, both novel and valuable. "Autumn Game on the Plains," by Joshua Cooke, is the remaining illustrated paper. It is written by a true sportsman, and with enthusiasm enough to gain, we think, a large addition to those who annually go West for a week or two on the prairies. Judged by much that has been written and spoken of late concerning the Profession of Journalism, the article entitled "A Letter to a Young Journalist whose Education has been Neglected," by W. P. A., is deserving of decided praise. It is plain, practical, and to the point, and in each of these particulars offers a marked contrast to the vague pedantic formula, advocated a short time since by the self-appointed "Professor." Kate Hillard and Albert Rhodes both furnish recollections of foreign travel, the former in an account of a visit to the home of Edward Burne Jones, a celebrated English painter, and the latter, in a sketch of household life in a chateau in the South of France. The first paper is particularly pleasing, but the second, though well written, is hardly up to Mr. Rhodes' usual standard. In "Broad Views" Titus M. Coan endeavors to shadow forth a possible reconciliation in all forms of thought, no matter how seemingly adverse. It may, in fact, be called a philosophical enlargement upon the old fable of the Gold and Silver Shield, having for its foundation the dissimilarity of human character and experience. The position is well taken, and the ideas as clearly developed as the subtle nature of the investigation will admit. "The Topics of the Times" have a forcible bearing on several present evils, and "Home and Society" contains a number of suggestive hints and warnings.

—*Old and New* contains one of the last stories written by Fred. W. Loring, who was killed by the Indians a year since in Southern California. It is founded on incidents in Western garrison life, that probably suggested themselves to him on his trip across the Plains. "People and Parties" is one of the ablest expositions of the present political situation that we have seen. The statements of the questions at issue are particularly forcible, and the vindication of the Republican Party thorough and complete. The regular homily in the number is by Rev. James Mantineau. In a paper entitled "The Great Deluge," J. W. De Forest advances an ingenious theory that the Mosaic account of the flood is but a description, in the symbolic language usual in Hebraic writings, of the invasion of South-western Asia by the Turanian races. The idea is a novel one, but it is urged with some strong arguments, and is in tone eminently conservative. There is also one chapter of a charming Western story called "Ups and Downs," by Dr. Edward E. Hale, and a large number of miscellaneous papers of interesting character.

—A neat quarterly has just been started, entitled *The Flower Garden*, for the purpose, as its projectors state, of giving in familiar language a record of floral progress. There is unquestionably place for a publication of this sort, as floriculture is fast becoming a general household pursuit, dining and drawing rooms both seeming bare in the absence of plant or vine adornments. The opening number contains a good list of original had collated articles, all bearing on the general subject of flowers.

—*The Aquatic Monthly and Nautical Review* contains a thorough summary of all yachting and boating events of the past month, besides a number of valuable letters from correspondents on aquatic matters. We should suppose, to those interested in these pursuits, this magazine would be absolutely necessary. There are so many separate organizations, and so many new improvements in sailing and building constantly coming up, that their concentration and general diffusion through a periodical, seems in the highest degree wise. The editor, in the present number, has judiciously appealed to both the experience and imagination of his readers. All of the articles have a yachtsmanlike ring, and are as salt and breezy as the ocean itself.

—The leading article in *Lippincott's* is the account of a tour "From Lake Superior to Puget Sound." It is very well illustrated, and in spite of an oppressive optimism, which finds nothing but a prolonged haven of happiness from one end of the future railroad to the other, is fairly entertaining. As an instance of this former trouble, the writer goes to great length in describing the effect of the Japanese Gulf Stream on the climate of Idaho, which is about as pertinent as would be an essay on the climatic changes in Michigan, caused by our Mexican Gulf Stream. We had supposed that Gulf Stream theories had been pretty effectually exploded. "My Portrait Gallery," with familiar descriptions of the living descendants of the old Stuart family of Scotland and England, and of a leading Polish family, by Lady Blanch Murphy, will prove of great interest to many readers. "Parisine," by Edward de Leon, is a sketch of Nestor Roqueplan's work of that name. English educational institutions are largely commented upon, Oxford in article by Sarah B. Wister, "A Summer Between the Four Seas," and Eton by an Old Etonian. "Drawing-Room Tactics" is one of several articles which have been published in our periodicals of late, proving that we have as a nation arrived at one stage of social improvement, the recognition of a need of it. Undoubtedly social entertainments in our large cities are wretchedly monotonous, and a few hints suggesting a way toward a change cannot be other than acceptable. On this point, too, there is a clever little satire called "Hand-Book for Newport," in "Our Monthly Gossip." J. T. McKay has a terrible tale of suffering at sea, founded on the absurd supposition that the engineer of a steamer did not understand how to evaporate salt-water in his boilers. The three serials are continued.

—Victor Mehlig's picture in the *Aldine* is one of his best. It is entitled "Blood Money," and represents a jealous lover in the act of engaging a bravo to kill his successful rival. The figure drawing and the expression on the faces has been admirably done. "Preston Ponds," one of several pictures from Adirondack sketches, by F. T. Vance, exhibits both in detail and general effect, great artistic strength. On the other hand, "The Hills of New-England," by Paul Dixon, might almost be called a burlesque. The literary contents is all in that quiet, pleasant style peculiar to this magazine. The editorials are well written, as they are always sure to be; and the poetical criticism able and scholarly.

—The *Catholic World* has a furious article on the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany by Bismarck, in which it predicts all manner of misfortune for the latter and the Empire he has so successfully founded. Though opposed to so arbitrary an exercise of power, the idea of holding meetings in the principal cities of the United States to protest against it seems to us to be very foolish. "Versailles" is a well-written history of the famous palace of Louis XIV. There are also a number of other entertaining sketches.

THE DESERTED WHALERS.

Further News from the Abandoned Vessels in the Arctic Ocean—Only One Ship in a Position to be Saved.

The Binghampton *Republican* publishes the following private letter from Capt. William H. Kelley, of that city, who was Captain of one the fleet of whalers deserted in the ice at Point Belcher a year ago, and is again in the Arctic in command of a vessel:

SHIP JAMES ALLEN, ARCTIC OCEAN,
Aug. 12, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: Thinking you would like to hear from the Arctic, I will take the opportunity of sending, by the schooner Maria, all the news concerning the ships left at Point Belcher last year.

The bark Minerva lies at the entrance of Wainwright inlet, as good as when abandond, in hull, but her cabin is marred considerably. She lay on the edge of the beach, and she swung in shore clear of the heavy ice which grounded outside of her, and she received no damage.

The Thomas Dickinson lies on her beams end, on the bank, bilged and full of water. I don't know whether they will get her off or not. The bark Seneca (brother Ned's vessel) was dragged by the ice up the coast some distance—her bowsprit gone, bulwarks stove and rudder carried away. She was then frozen in solid, and so they found her; she will probably be saved if she is not stove. The Reindeer sank and the Florida lies ashore on Sea-Horse Islands, burned to the water's edge; and all the rest of the fleet were either carried away by the ice or crushed to pieces in shapeless masses, or burned by the natives. They burned the Gay Head (the ship I abandoned) and Concordia where they lay. The bark Massachusetts went around Point Barrow. There was one white man on board her who staid up here last Winter. He made his escape over the ice this Summer, and was five days getting back to the ships. He was about used up when they found him this Summer. The natives set out to kill him, but the women saved him, and afterward the old chief took care of him. He saved a large quantity of bone, but the natives took it away from him, except a small quantity. He said $150,000 would not tempt him to try another Winter in the Arctic. He said that four days after we left the ships last year, the water froze over, and the natives walked off to the ships; and fourteen days after there came on a heavy north-east gale, and drove all but the ground ice away—(that never moved.) Shortly after there blew another north-east gale, and he said that of all the butting and smashing he ever saw, the worst was among those ships, driving into each other during those gales. Some were ground to atoms, and what the ice spared the natives soon destroyed, after pilaging them of everything they pleased.

We think the reason they spared the three remaining ships was because they were handy to the villages, and they probably thought they would have them to pick on. No doubt they would have destroyed them also, but they were totally unprepared for the speedy arrival of the white men. Capt. Smith, of the Carlotta, (lost last season in the ice,) traveled up the ice coast from Point Lay, accompanied by two natives, interpreters from Kotzhen Sound. They had one of the Kyaks' canoes, and arrived at the inlet safely, taking the natives by surprise. They thought he dropped from the clouds, and they ran and hid away. He came up to them and gave a shout of peace, which they understood, and then they came out. The beach was lined with whalebone and ivory and other things they had plundered from the ships. Lots of things were wantonly destroyed, and the Minerva was a sight to behold. They had cut into the flour cask, and rolled it out and strewed the contents all over. There was nothing but the wanton wretches cut into that they could get at. The *débris* in the cabin was knee deep, with articles of all kinds, dirt, &c. Everything in the run was broken open and the contents strewn all over. The other ships were in the same condition; all the scuppers were cut out, and every piece of lead they could find. The sails were cut from the bolt ropes, and of those they made tents. No sooner were they apprised of the arrival of the ships than they loaded their canoes with whalebone, &c., and started off to trade. The love of barter is as strong as ever. They were very independent and saucy, and cared only for guns.

Since writing the above I have seen the Seneca. I don't believe she will be got off. She lies high aground and on her beam ends. The hull of the Champion lies two miles south of her; the Reindeer still further south; only the Minerva will be saved. As the last bit of news at present, I took a large whale yesterday and am busy trying him out. The ice is opening fast, and I hope to have good success this season. Capt. Frazer took a whale also yesterday.

Yours truly, WM. H. KELLEY.

Railroad Decision in Massachusetts.

From the Worcester Spy, Sept. 27.

About two months since Mr. Sylvanus R. Wetherbee, a watch-maker in Boston, was complained of in the Municipal Court for an alleged evasion of payment of fare on the Old Colony Railroad. Mr. Wetherbee was returning from Wollaston in one of the Sunday trains on the above railroad, and forgetting to purchase a ticket, he tendered the conductor, Mr. Edward H. Mellus, the price of a ticket, seventeen cents. Mr. Mellus soon after returned and demanded ten cents additional, which, under the rules of the corporation, the conductor is obliged to collect in cases where passengers neglect to purchase tickets. This extra amount Mr. Wetherbee refused to pay, and hence the prosecution. After hearing the case Judge Chamberlain held that there was an evasion of fare, and fined Mr. Wetherbee $5 and costs. He appealed, and the matter came up in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday. The evidence was the same as developed in the lower Court, and it appearing that Mr. Wetherbee was traveling for pleasure, his counsel raised a point of law that as the corporation, in running trains on Sunday, except in cases of necessity or charity, were violating a well-known statute of the Commonwealth, it had no legal authority to collect fares, and consequently there was no evasion of payment of fare on the part of the defendant. The District-Attorney and Judge Devens took a similar view of the case, and by direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

HORACE GREELEY'S OPINIONS.

What He Thought of Secession—Of the Democrats—and of Southerners.

CONCERNING SECESSION.

If the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. * * * Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in.—HORACE GREELEY, Nov. 9, 1860.

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government," &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of Colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. * * * We cannot see how twenty millions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested union with them, by military force. If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying, "We hate the Federal Union! we have withdrawn from it! we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us on the other"—we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just.—*Horace Greeley, Dec. 24, 1860.*

If ever "seven or eight States" send agents to Washington to say, "We want to go out of the Union," we shall feel constrained, by our devotion to human liberty to say, *Let them go!* And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.—*Horace Greeley.*

Let the Cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay.—*Horace Greeley, Dec. 24, 1860.*

* * * Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*Horace Greeley, Feb. 23, 1861, five days after the inauguration of Jeff. Davis.*

CONCERNING DEMOCRATS.

If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic Party would be far stronger than it is.—*Horace Greeley.*

The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] "love rum and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket, from A to Izzard.—*Horace Greeley.*

Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?—*Horace Greeley.*

Pray, do not let us have any more talk about our "misguided Southern brethren!" There is one thing which Southern success cannot compass, and that is an oblivion, in history and tradition of the frauds, felonies and falsehoods with which the ignominious enterprise began. These traitors are outside the world's respect forever. Neither in its inception nor in its progress has the thing been respectable. There has been too much vulgar dishonesty, like that of gamblers, foot-pads and pick-pockets, about it.—*Horace Greeley, Aug. 16, 1862.*

I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against Gen. Grant for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic Party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects.—*Horace Greeley.*

We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, &c., &c., were not almost unanimously Democrats.—*Horace Greeley.*

A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal and dangerous classes to the Democratic Party.—*Horace Greeley.*

Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat.—*Horace Greeley, Jan. 7, 1868.*

CONCERNING SOUTHERNERS.

When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.—*Tribune, May 1, 1871.*

The people, whose Constitution and Union are at stake, will tolerate in their rulers anything necessary to preserve them. They will forgive them for doing almost any act tending to this end. But they will not excuse them for hesitation, timidity, blundering, nor, especially for doing or not doing anything through fear of hurting, of despoiling, or even exterminating Southern traitors, or of offending their secret coadjutors in the North, and their open apologists in the Southern States.—*Horace Greeley, Sept. 4, 1862*

Virginia was principally settled by convicts—by the cut-purses and strumpets of London—by men and women of whom the Moll Flanders and Col. Jack of De Foe are excellent types. That State, as all the world knows, was for years a penal colony of Great Britain, which Massachusetts never was, because Massachusetts never would submit to the indignity. So, at a late period John Wesley found Georgia so full of blackguards that, though he earnestly desired to remain, he was forced to return to England. As a general rule, the emigrant scamps, who left their country for their country's good, went to the Southern colonies.

If a man who systematically defrauds his laborers of their hire—who is coarse of speech and sensual in all his habits—who is at the best but half educated—who sells his own children—who is always ready, upon the slightest provocation, to assassinate his antagonist—who debauches all his maid-servants who happen to be good-looking—who, being thoroughly idle, finds his amusement in drinking and dueling, in lynching and lasciviousness, in bar-room brawls and pot-house politics—who, in the isolation of his plantation, lives in a sort of semi-ignorance of all that is going on in the world—who pays his debts when he pleases, and very often does not please to pay his debts—the petty, bullying, blustering autocrat of his neighborhood—if this man be also a gentleman, then the Russian Lords in the time of Peter the Great were gentlemen, when they consumed their days in flogging serfs and their nights in swilling brandy.—*New-York Tribune, Sept 3, 1862.*

All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats, and we are told that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives, after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson.—*Horace Greeley, Dec. 10, 1867.*

CONCERNING GEN. GRANT, THE KUKLUX LAWS, &c.

The chief alleged violations of these principles are in the Elective or Enforcement law and the Kuklux law. Mr. Greeley urged the passage of the act in question (Election law) before Gen. Grant did, and has justified such enactment much oftener and more zealously than the President or almost any one else.—*Horace Greeley, Oct. 6, 1871.*

We hold that the President would have been unfaithful to his trust, and would have had the blood of innocent martyrs to equal rights on his head had he *not* sought legislation. The Kuklux act and the President's action under them will harm no one who keeps the peace, obeys the laws, and respects the rights of others. Our only fear is that it cannot be so enforced as to crush out the villainies at which it is aimed.—*Horace Greeley, May 6, 1871.*

I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I, therefore, on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I held it especially desirable for the South, and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.—HORACE GREELEY, June, 1871.

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and Municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others. —HORACE GREELEY.

There never was a President who submitted his own will more thoroughly and unreservedly to that of the people; there never was a President who submitted more cheerfully to the adverse action of Congress; there never was a President more unpretending, less exacting, more sincerely anxious to execute the laws and preserve public tranquility, and discharge fairly and impartially all the duties of his office.—*Horace Greeley, July 8, 1870.*

Should Gen. Grant be nominated, he (Mr. Greeley) holds his election infinitely preferable to that of any candidate whom the Democrats may nominate.—*Horace Greeley, Aug. 18, 1870.*

Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be.—*Horace Greeley, Speech at Cooper Institute, 27th May, 1868.*

While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for the momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868.—*Horace Greeley, Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Gen. Grant and his policy deserve the very highest credit.—*Horace Greeley.*

The people of the United States know Gen. Grant—have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers and do not care to know them.—*Horace Greeley.*

Yes; Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. They never failed, and never will. —*Horace Greeley, Tribune, June 30, 1869.*

Postal Cards.

Some confusion has arisen in regard to business cards going through the mail at the one cent postal-card rate. A Harrisburg, Penn., merchant recently deposited in the post-office of his place a number of his printed business cards addressed to different parties in the State. Each card carried a one-cent stamp, and contained certain written directions concerning the shipment of goods. The Harrisburg Postmaster refusing to forward them, the merchant appealed to the Postmaster-General, when the following decision was obtained:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1872.

SIR: The Postmaster-General has referred to this office your communication of the 15th inst., asking whether such cards as you submit can be recognized as "postal cards." These cards, if they contain any written matter other than the address, can only be circulated in the mail on the payment of letter postage rates, viz.: three cents each half ounce or fraction thereof. The postal card provided for by the new law will be issued exclusively by the department and sold through postmasters. No others will be recognized. The postmaster of your city was correct in refusing to pass them at one cent each.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) WM. A. IRELAND,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

It is understood that this decision is not intended to prevent the sending of printed cards singly, containing no written matter other than the address of the party for whom they are intended, at one cent each, or in packages at the rate of one cent per two ounces. Cards containing printed lists of goods, with prices expressed in written figures, are frequently deposited prepaid at one cent each, when by law they require three cents each, as a single written word or figure, other than the address of the person for whom intended, subjects a printed card to letter postage.

Unable to Identify Her Husband.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 30.

There was an amusing case in the Municipal Court this morning. A man was brought to the front of the dock, charged with assaulting his wife; but when the woman was called upon to testify, she wasn't positive in regard to his identity. She had been married six years, but couldn't swear that this man was or was not her husband. He declared that he never saw her before, and was, therefore, discharged.

KERNAN'S WAR RECORD.

The *Tribune*, in pursuance of its policy of misrepresenting facts, says:

> "We print extracts from Mr. Kernan's war record from the beginning to the end of the rebellion, showing that his action in every emergency was that of a loyal and high-spirited patriot, who held the preservation of the Union and the honor of the flag above any partisan or personal interest."

On turning to that "other" column we find that its "record from the beginning to the end of the rebellion" consists simply of a speech and a vote in the Legislature in April, 1861, a speech at Utica during the same month, another speech a year later, when Kernan wanted to be elected to Congress, one in October of that year, and one made in Congress in 1864. We have the *Tribune's* assertion that this is Mr. Kernan's entire war record. We presume it is his entire record in favor of the war. But let us see what there is on the other side. We shall find not only speeches in abundance, but vote after vote.

The *Tribune* conveniently forgets that immediately upon taking his seat in Congress, Mr. Kernan voted in favor of excluding from the roll-call Henry Winter Davis and his four Union associates from Maryland, but that he on the same day voted to admit three men from Louisiana of a different stripe, whom it was found, on investigation, had not a shadow of claim to their seats. Both votes were intended to sustain Emerson Etheridge, the hold-over Clerk, in an attempt to give the organization of the House to the opponents of the Administration. Kernan voted for Etheridge for Clerk, and for Glossbrenner, a Pennsylvania secession sympathizer, for Sergeant-at-Arms. On Dec. 14, Mr. Kernan voted against laying on the table a resolution offered by Fernando Wood, in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond to negotiate across the bloody chasm, while a few days later he voted to lay on the table resolutions in favor of the repeal of nine sections of the Fugitive Slave law and in favor of paying black soldiers equally with whites. He followed this up a day or two later by voting against a resolution in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and which declared against any armistice, intervention, or mediation so long as there were any rebels in arms; and which also declared that "we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, patriots and traitors." Among his other votes, he voted to censure the Administration for arbitrary arrests; against laying on the table a resolution that "demoralization and incapacity pervade the executive branch of the Government;" in favor of a resolution denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham; against a resolution in favor of negro soldiers, and against giving them equal pay; against the bill establishing the Freedman's Bureau; against paying bounty to soldiers; against an amendment providing that "where colored men have been induced to enlist upon pledges authorized by the Government, that they should receive the same pay as other soldiers," these pledges should be kept; against giving homesteads to soldiers and sailors out of forfeited or confiscated lands; against a bill to punish guerrillas; against the Enrollment act, not only in all preliminary votes, but on its passage; against a bill providing for bounties to volunteers and for a draft; against the National Bank bill; against the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and against the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law. On some of these questions Mr. Kernan at other times gave votes looking the other way, and he constantly dodged important votes, the record showing him to have been present directly before and directly afterward. And yet in the face of all these votes—acts, not mere empty words—in 1863, 1864 and 1865, the *Tribune* dares to claim, on the faith of a few trumpery words, that Mr. Kernan's "action in every emergency was that of a loyal and high-spirited patriot, who held the preservation of the Union and the honor of the flag above any partisan or personal interest."

We have said that Kernan constantly dodged, and not infrequently voted different ways, on the same question. In pursuing the latter course, it is fair to say he was faithful to the pledges he gave before election, for it was subsequently known beyond all possibility of denial that he gave pledges at once to the peace men and the war men. Thus, in a letter dated Dec. 22, 1863, which was published about that time in a Utica paper, Rutger B. Miller, whose word no one will doubt, wrote: "I beg leave to state through your columns, that I was induced as a peace Democrat to vote for Kernan, and to induce other peace Democrats so to do, by the fact of an assurance from Kernan that led me to believe that he would vote with the peace Democrats. I have no written pledge, but I have a verbal pledge from his own lips. I met Kernan on the steps leading up to Gov. Seymour's office in Utica, and I told Kernan that I wished to show him the manuscript of an article which affected him, and which I designed to publish, the tenor and effect of which was that I understood him to be a war Democrat, and therefore declined to support him by my vote. He read the article, and begged me for God's sake not to do it; that he respected my opinion expressed in my article, and would give me no cause to regret my support of him." Having thus satisfied the peace Democrats, he turned round to pledge himself to the supporters of the war. How he did this is shown by a letter of Mr. J. French, a prominent citizen of New-Hartford, Oneida County, dated Jan. 2, 1864, and published about the same time. After stating that he was urged to go and see Mr. Kernan, but declined, he continues: "But Mr. Kernan met me elsewhere in Utica, and had a conversation with me, in which he labored to secure my support, and by profuse protestations to induce me to believe that he would, if elected to Congress, faithfully and steadily support the present Administration in its war policy and measures, without regard to the position of his party." After having made pledges so diametrically opposed to each other, it is no wonder that he dodged a little. The only wonder is that he ever dared again to come before the people of this State as a candidate.

But unfortunately for him, Mr. Kernan's public career during the war was not confined to his service in Congress. When Gen. Burnside arrested the arch traitor and demagogue, Clement L. Vallandigham, and sent him where he belonged, Mr. Kernan's patriotic heart was stirred to its lowest depths, and he went darting about the State making furious speeches at indignation meetings, with an energy worthy of a better cause. We have a record of two of these meetings, one held at Utica and one at Albany. The Utica meeting was called to "denounce and remonstrate" against the arrest and trial of Vallandigham. Mr. Kernan commenced his speech by a reference to "the much-wronged McClellan," and then went on to declare that "we hold it to be clear and incontrovertible that this proceeding of Gen. Burnside is subversive of the principles of liberty upon which our Government is based, that it is without law and in violation of constitutional provisions, which are to be held sacred as we value liberty and would preserve a free Government." Mr. Kernan—patriotic citizen that he was—was greatly afraid that such acts would "weaken the Government," so he joined in a meeting to denounce the Government. Mr. Kernan was appropriately followed in his effort to prevent the Government from being weakened by one Schnable, who was announced as fresh from Fort Lafayette, and who held forth in the aggressions of the North and the submissiveness of the South. At Albany Mr. Kernan spoke in the same strain, except that he was there anxious to prevent the Government from "falling into disrepute." In a few months the people of Ohio, whose rights Kernan thought were outraged by the arrest of Vallandigham, showed their sentiments by burying him under a hundred thousand majority; and we never heard that the Government proved to have been essentially "weakened" by the arrest of Vallandigham, or that it "fell into disrepute" in consequence. The Democratic Party was, however, weakened, and Mr. Kernan fell into great disrepute. Mr. Greeley, in his *American Conflict*, narrates at length the proceedings connected with the arrest of Vallandigham and the discussion that grew out of it, including Mr. Lincoln's remarkable letter to the Albany meeting, and winds up by saying that the effect was "to render the Democratic Party more decidedly, openly, palpably anti-war than it had hitherto been." What was its effect on Kernan? There was hardly needed to illustrate the patriotism of Mr. Kernan, in addition to all this "war record," the disgraceful passage which we exposed a few days since, which showed him hurrying home from his seat in Congress in the darkest days of the rebellion, to insist upon it that the Savings Bank of which he was a Director should sell all its Government bonds, because the nation's promises to pay would be worthless. When he could not accomplish this, he resigned in a pet. Francis Kernan was a patriot, but his patriotism was of the kind which would, like Gov. Seymour's, have accepted the Montgomery Constitution and have lost our country.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"The letters which reach us from La Maddalena," says the *Avvenire di Sardegna*, "give excellent news of the health of Gen. Garibaldi. Menotti, the eldest son of the Liberator, has arrived at Caprera with his wife."

The Russian *Gazette de l'Académie* states that the number of young ladies who have proposed to enter themselves as students in the special courses of medicine and surgery lately established for females by the Academy of Medicine is about 300. Only seventy can be admitted.

The first boat of Peter the Great, which is looked upon by the Russians as the progenitor of the Russian fleet, has been brought from the Moscow Exhibition to its former resting-place by the fort of St. Peter and Paul, with ceremonies similar to those which accompanied its transport to Moscow some time since.

M. Bugeja, the Maltese gentleman so remarkable for his constant success at play on the Homburg tables, and who, after winning upward of 300,000 francs, had gone to Berlin for the fêtes, had, at last accounts, returned to his former quarters, and having recommenced his attendance at the tables, was winning at the rate of 50,000 francs a day.

The sanitary return of the City of St. Petersburg, remarks *Galignani*, shows that between the 13th April and the 24th August, 2,217 cases of small-pox were registered, of which 721 terminated fatally. From the 23d June to the 24th August, 2,544 persons were attacked with cholera, and 1,213 deaths took place from that epidemic.

M. Casimir Périer, in a letter to the Paris papers, announces his complete adhesion to the Republican Government, which the Ex-Minister considers can alone save France from anarchy. During a century all forms of government were tried but that of a regular Republic, of which the country must now boldly make a trial even at the price of sacrifices which are necessary. M. Casimir Périer declares that he remained attached to constitutional monarchy as long as any hope remained of forming a durable basis by the fusion of the two Bourbon branches with the assent of the country, but that now his hope is destroyed.

Advices from Constantinople announce that Midhat Pacha, the new Grand Vizier, has resolved to realize great savings, not like his predecessor, by reducing the salaries of the subordinate clerks, who have scarcely enough to live on, but by retrenching exaggerated or useless expenses. He will enter on this course, report says, by a measure absolutely in conformity with what is known of his character. The emoluments of his predecessor amounted to 90,000 francs per month, but Midhat Pacha abandons the greater part of that sum, and will only draw 17,000 francs per month. The sacrifice is the more meritorious in that he possesses no private fortune.

The American arbitrator and agents at Geneva, before leaving that town, addressed to the Conseil d'Etat the following letter of thanks for the hospitality they have enjoyed: "It is with fervor that we thank the Council of State of Geneva for the kindly sentiments which it has manifested toward the representatives of the United States at the Tribunal of Arbitration. We do not fear to affirm that these sentiments find a faithful echo in the friendship of the United States for the Swiss Confederation, and especially for the Republic of Geneva. Various exceptional circumstances have occurred during our sojourn in Geneva to mingle the agreeable with the useful, and to sweeten labor with pleasure. We have inhabited a town at once remarkably beautiful and salubrious, commodious and refined; a town so appreciative of liberty and order, and so enlightened, that an eminent statesman has, with good reason, called it the 'grain of musk which perfumes the world;' a town standing on a delicious site by the shore of Lake Leman, so renowned in poetry; in view of Mont Blanc, the crowned monarch of mountains, and in the centre of the verdant slopes of Jura and Savoy. We shall carry with us to our distant country ineffaceable souvenirs of Geneva, that land of taste, of education, of science, and of honor. We are, gentlemen, your devoted servants, J. C. Bancroft Davis, C. Cushing, W. M. Evarts, M. R. Waite."

A letter from Italy says that, on Sept. 3, two escaped brigands, Capella Carmine, aged thirty, of Casalanguida, sentenced for life, and Giuseppe Delle Donne de Montenero, aged thirty-three, of Bisaccia Campobasso, entered the farm-house of Domenico Croce, and after telling him that before the day was gone they wanted £80, sat down in one of the rooms to refresh themselves. Croce succeeded in inveigling them by fine promises, and finding an instant when the brigands did not notice him, made his exit and hurried to Casalanguida, a short distance off, where he apprised the Mayor of the locality, where a detachment of soldiers were already quartered. These, under the command of Capt. Bassi, were reinforced by volunteers, and they all hastened to the farm, which was at once invested. Capella (the Carmine brigand) by this time opened the door, when he received a bullet from one Quinzio, of the investing party. The brigand fled, but was followed by four of the most spirited of the besiegers. Capella then snatched the gun from his comrade, who lay hidden in the straw, and fired on his assailants, who responded with a volley, and Capella was no more. The young men then retreated to reload their arms, and on re-entering the room were shot at without effect by Delle Donne, whom they then "finished" at once. The whole country felt relieved by this riddance, and the corpses were borne in triumph to Casalanguida.

The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1872 gives the estimated population of Russia in Europe, including Finland and Poland, at the date of the latest returns, at sixty-eight millions and a quarter. It may be interesting to learn (upon the authority of the *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg) the rate of progress of the population of that empire. In 1722 it stood at fourteen millions, in 1803 at thirty-six millions, in 1829 at about fifty millions, and in 1863 at sixty-five millions. With respect to area we read, on the same authority, that in the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the fifteenth century, it occupied a surface of only eighteen million square miles. In the reign of Alexis, in 1650, its extent had already reached two hundred and thirty-seven millions; under Peter the Great, two hundred and eighty millions; under Catherine II., three hundred and thirty-five millions of square miles. Under the present reign, according to the *Statesman's Year Book*, the area of the Russian Empire, including Finland, Poland, Russia and Siberia, is very nearly three hundred and seventy millions square miles. Siberia and the Caucasus add nearly nine millions to the population of the entire Empire, which thus stands, as nearly as possible, at seventy-seven millions. The density of the population to the geographical square mile ranges from a maximum of 2,204 in Poland to a minimum of seventeen in Siberia.

According to the London *Echo*, the French Society for the Protection of Animals is divided on the question whether dogs should be made to work or not. The editor of a journal published by this Society considers idleness as injurious to dogs as to men, and as a contrast with what he considers the wretched existence of unemployed dogs, quotes the instance of four honest workmen he has seen at the marble quarries of Bagnères de Bigorree, earning their livelihood by turning an immense wooden wheel, which is the motive power of some machinery used for sawing marble. The eldest of these good dogs and true is César le Gris, a brown bull-dog, who carries off his twelve years, seven of which have been spent in his present employment, remarkably well. His master taught him his business by himself turning the wheel on all fours. Négret is almost as old as his comrade, and possesses the same estimable qualities. He belongs to the respectable corporation of shepherd dogs. César le Noir is in the prime of life and something of a *viveur*, but a good workman. Faraud, a shepherd's dog of unexceptionally happy disposition, is extremely intelligent, but has one fault—he "attitudinizes." When spectators are present he is apt to turn the wheel with breathless haste, only to let it rest when left to himself. Each of the comrades works four hours a day on two meals of dog biscuits. The fraternity have not yet learnt to strike, and any member of it when taken by the paw and interrogated regarding his connection with the International, invariably makes no intelligible reply.

Qualifications of Voters in Indiana.

The Lafayette *Journal* says that the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Quinn *vs.* the State, Sept. 22, 1871, decided that the enactments of the Legislature, requiring twenty days' residence in township, precinct or ward before voting, are unconstitutional. The Court holds that the only legitimate tests are: First—Six months' residence in the State. Second—Actual bona fide residence in the township, precinct or ward where the vote is offered. Third—In case of persons of foreign birth, one year's residence in the United States. Voters can be challenged upon any of these points, and their ballots refused, unless they can establish their right to vote by the affidavit of a freeholder of the precinct where the vote is offered.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Municipal Elections at Naples—A Large Theft—Improvement of Florence—The Season and The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1872.

The recent municipal elections at Naples furnish another proof of the difficulty of obtaining, under the present restricted system, any general expression of the public will by the process of the vote. Perhaps more noise was made in the present canvass than ever before in any previous election, and yet the whole vote was less than ten thousand in a city with a population of more than half a million. With all the stimulants used, less than half the number of those whose names were on the register came out. The union of the various provinces, or former independent States of Italy, was confirmed by the *plébiscite*, and in Tuscany alone, with less than a twelfth part of the whole population of Italy, about as many votes were cast as are now given in the elections in the entire Kingdom. As I have already several times hinted, a movement for what is called "universal suffrage" is on foot, and a great meeting to promote the object is to be held in the Colosseum. Whether the country will or will not be greatly benefited by a large extension of the franchise, is a question to be freely discussed, and we see already indications that the project is to encounter violent opposition from those who are content with things as they are. It is certainly true enough that at present there is, among the masses of the people, very little political life. Italy has not yet a turbulent democracy, led by demagogues, quite as ambitious of power and fortune as prompted by a generous desire to promote the interests of the State. But, even with universal suffrage, I think it would take a long time to change the habit of the agricultural population, and arouse in them an interest in political affairs. Under the influence of despotic rule, the spirit of public life had long been dying out, and since the decay of the Italian Republic history makes no record of the lively competitions of politics and trade which gave strength and wealth to the country in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The question with reflecting minds at present is whether the ancient life of commerce and politics is to be revived by a system of gradual development, under the law of moderate freedom, such as that now in force, or by launching out at once into the wide sea of universal franchise.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The report, officially confirmed, that the French are about to sink mines at the northern embouchement of the Mont Cenis tunnel, for the purpose of obstructing the passage in time of war, is making a great sensation in the Italian journals. To the minds of some of the writers there is only in prospect the complete destruction of that great work of public utility, the object of national pride, and upon which so much time and labor have been expended. But when imaginations are less excited it will be easy enough to see that with the greatest facility the gallery may be rendered temporarily useless, while nothing is done toward destroying it. To put a stop to these mining operations, the *Riforma* calls upon the Italian Government to take steps, in conjunction with the French, and if there be legal interest, with other Governments, to have the tunnel declared a neutral highway in time of hostilities, with passage prohibited to soldiers, army munitions, and all articles declared by the law of nations contraband of war. The suggestion is a sensible one, for it would enable those not engaged in belligerent operations to come and go with their merchandise the same as if war did not exist. The principal harm at present done here will be only that of making Italians believe more firmly than ever that the French do not wish them well, and are only waiting for the time to come when they can see their way clear to break into the country once more for the purpose of doing it all possible harm. The Italians are persuaded that Austria is fully determined to let this country alone, but they have not the same confidence as respects France.

A LARGE THEFT.

There was a theft committed in Milan last week, of a sum which would not be considered so extraordinary in America, but uncommon in Italy. A young man by the name of Paganini, employed in the office of the *Post*, put his hand upon a parcel containing bills of the National Bank to the amount of half a million of francs, sent by the Government to the municipality of the city of Milan. Paganini was arrested in Switzerland two days after the crime was discovered, and nearly the whole of the money is now in the hands of those to whom it belongs. But there are some circumstances connected with the condition of the young man, and those of his position in life, which make the case worthy of notice. Paganini held a place in the service of the Crown, with a monthly pay of seventy francs, or about thirteen dollars of American money. He was a married man and the father of two children; or, in other words, there was himself and three other persons to be fed and clothed with the sum of three and a half dollars per week, and the wife had been an invalid in bed for six months. Certainly such facts do not justify dishonesty: but when, with gushing contrition, Paganini, at the moment of his arrest, confessed the whole truth, there was something in the circumstances which, perhaps, raised the act a little above the level of ordinary crime. But the case is cited to show the present condition of the great majority of the placemen of the Crown, as respect the compensation made to them for services, more or less faithfully rendered. For a clerk in one of the public offices fifteen, twenty, and five and twenty dollars a month is considered good pay, and this, whether for a single man or the father of a family, the Departments of Government are overcrowded, and yet the numbers seeking places constitute an army little less than the present effective force in the field. Some serve a term of months and years without compensation, living upon the hope of promotion with a stipend, and after twenty or more years of service, of retirement and a pension. The system is a bad one, although perhaps not altogether peculiar to Italy. It would be well to reduce the number of placemen one half and double the pay, with rigid conditions of qualification. The professions are overcrowded, and thousands are seeking places of trust under government with whatever they can get.

IMPROVEMENT OF FLORENCE.

The people of Florence are still occupied with the plans which years ago were partly laid out, but yet not fully executed, for the improvement of the city. The capital, during its six years' residence here, did much; but it left suddenly, when its work of embellishment was but half done. The acting Mayor, Signor Peruzzi, is a man of great courage, judgment and enterprise, and the last one to let a useful project drag; and so, in great part under his direction, new streets are cut, old ones widened, squares laid out, new buildings raised, and the general polishing-up process carried forward. The story of what has already been done would be too long for this letter; but when you next visit Florence it will be worth while to take a day's drive for the purpose of a general survey. Florence is imitating the example of Boston, and calling itself the "modern Athens." Florence aspires more to be a seat of science and art, than a centre of commerce and mechanical industry. But in both these it finds a rival in Milan. Prince Humbert last week assisted at the ceremony of unveiling a monument to Leonardo da Vinci, which the people of Milan have set up in the square of the Scala Theatre. Florence has not yet paid such an honor to the illustrious Tuscan, a hero more remarkable for the extraordinary versatility of his genius than any, except Michael Angelo, that Tuscany—so rich in great names—has produced. So much for art.

THE SEASON.

And now the Summer is fading on the beautiful hills. The stragglers of the hot season are coming back from their recreations, each to his post. The time of the grape-gathering is near, and in a few days, at Rome, we hope to be drinking the amber wine of Marino, of the new and old year's vintage. It is the "sunshine" of Hawthorne's *Monte Beni*. We shall sit once more in calm, soft days of Winter in the shelter of rustic-thatched pavilion, near some ancient Ostaria in the Roman campagna, thinking of friends and talking of things far away.

ANGELICO.

TELEGRAMS.

Energetic Progress of the Campaign in Ohio.

Action of the Rhode Island Republican Convention.

Frightful Fatal Railroad Accident in England.

Destruction of the Escurial Monastery by Fire.

Activity of the Rival Forces in Mexico.

OHIO.

The Grand Republican Demonstration at Cleveland—Banks as a Democratic Stump Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The grand Republican demonstration here, yesterday, is regarded as insuring 4,000 majority on the Republican State ticket in Cuyahoga County next Tuesday, which will be a gain of 1,300 on 1868. The best commentary on the character of the affair is the fact that the *Plaindealer* devotes four columns this morning to an attempt to prove that it was not equal to the demonstration of 1868. When the votes are counted it will take more than four columns to show that the majority is not equal to 1868.

Gen. Banks spoke here to-night, at the Central Rink, to an audience of about 2,000, who showed comparatively little spirit. Banks indulged in wretchedly weak arguments and reckless assertions, never pausing for an instant to prove any statement, and proving himself illogical, inconsistent, and untruthful at the same time. He seems to have lost all his spirit, and says things in regard to the current topics of political history which he will repudiate and disclaim in his sober moments.

The weather thus far this week has been very unfavorable for campaigning. It has rained almost incessantly until this evening, but now it promises clear weather. The prospect of a large vote in the State continues to improve.

Spirited Republican Meeting at Painesville—Speeches by Gen. Garfield and Representative Upson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 2.—There was a fine display of the Republican spirit of the Western Reserve here today, in a grand county mass-meeting, which partook of the nature of a day and evening demonstration. Notwithstanding the fact it rained heavily nearly all day, every town in Lake County was represented by a delegation of Grant Clubs and uniformed Tanners. A large battalion of mounted Tanners received Gen. Garfield and Congressman Upson at the depot, on the arrival of the Cleveland express, and escorted them to the public square, but the pouring rain compelled an adjournment to the two halls of the place, where two large meetings were speedily organized. Gen. Garfield addressed the one in a two hours' speech, which furnished most substantial and forcible argument for the consideration of soreheads. He showed most conclusively, from the records of the last session of Congress, that so far as there is any recorded expression of the purpose and determination of the Democracy concerning the Constitutional amendments and cognate legislation, that party is committed through its representatives in Congress to a policy of obstruction, retrogression and repeal. His speech produced a deep impression, and opened the eyes of the few Greeleyite Republicans hereabouts.

The other meeting was addressed by Congressman Upson, S. H. Northway, Esq., of Ashtabula County, in forcible and entertaining speeches. Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavorable weather enough interest was shown to demonstrate that Greeleyism has very limited hold in old Lake County, and the Republicans there promise the full majority of 1868, and say that their county is a fair sample of the Reserve.

Superb Meetings of Henry Wilson—The Campaign—The Straight-Out Democrats—Another Convention Called for Oct. 11.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The canvass in this State is going forward with extraordinary vigor on both sides. All accounts represent that Henry Wilson's meetings at Canton on Monday, and Cleveland yesterday, and Toledo today, eclipsed anything since 1840. He speaks to-morrow at Dayton, and on Friday at Cincinnati, at both of which places preparations are being made for the grandest demonstrations since the campaign begun. Besides Gen. Wilson, the Republicans are assisted this week by Attorney-General Williams, Secretary Delano and Speaker Blaine, Messrs. Hall, Frye and Winship, of Maine, Woodford, of New-York, Gov. Cumback, of Indiana, and Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky. Nearly every leading Republican in Ohio is on the stump, such as Wade, Bingham, Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, Noyes, Hayes, Leggett, Hart and many others.

Some over-sanguine soreheads and Democrats affect to believe they will carry the State by 5,000 to 10,000 majority, while others, more candid, venture to predict no more than a close vote. The Republican State Executive Committee are in fine spirits, and anticipate a complete victory. They say a very heavy vote will be cast, and that the Republican majority will not fall short of that of 1868.

The State Convention of Straight-out Democrats in this city today amounted to little or nothing. The blame lies in most part with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who let the thing go by default. He made no effort to advertise the Convention or urge Simon Pure Democrats to send delegates, hence the attendance was limited to about two dozen persons. Gen. Joseph Geiger addressed those present in a short but earnest appeal to stand firm against the treachery of those who sought to transfer them to the support of their life-long foe, Horace Greeley. No action was taken further than to reorganize the Committee by appointing Gen. Geiger Chairman, and calling another State Convention, to meet Oct. 11, for the nomination of an O'Conor and Adams electoral ticket. Geiger will see to it that the next Convention is properly advertised and largely attended.

If the elections in the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana shall result favorably to the Republicans, as they certainly will, the Straight-outs will experience no difficulty in getting a large convention on the 11th inst.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican State and Congressional Conventions—Renomination of the Present Congressmen—Presidential Electors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—The Republican State and Congressional Conventions were held in this city today. An excellent spirit prevailed among the delegates, who reported the almost entire absence of Greeleyism in the Republican Party in the several towns. The candidates for Presidential Electors are men of high personal character, and were nominated with entire unanimity. The present Congressmen were nominated for re-election without opposition—Benjamin T. Eames in the Eastern, and James M. Pendleton in the Western District.

The Eastern District Convention chose Francis W. Brinly, President, and F. A. Daniels and H. A. Cushing, Clerks. After Mr. Eames had been nominated, a resolution of sympathy in his recent bereavement (the death of his wife) was adopted.

In the Western District Convention, John E. Weeden, of Westerly, presided, and Gen. C. R. Brayton and W. B. Slocum were Secretaries.

Benjamin Finch, of Newport; Henry Lippitt, of Providence; Henry Howard, of Coventry, and John H. Barden, of Scituate, are the candidates for Presidential Electors.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Passenger-Train Runs into a Freight-Train in England—Nine Persons Killed Instantly and Many Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A terrible accident happened this morning to a passenger-train from this city for Edinburgh. While running at a very rapid speed it came in collision, near Kirtle bridge, with a freight-train, causing the instant death of nine persons. Many others are injured, and it is feared several of them will die.

LONDON, Oct. 2—5 P. M.—But few details of the accident to the London and Edinburgh passenger-train have come to hand. All the dispatches received agree in stating that the train was behind time, and was running at a furious rate to make it up. The scene of the disaster is not far from Carlisle, the capital of Cumberland County, and a train has been sent from that place to bring in the dead and wounded.

The Killed Found to be Eleven.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A later dispatch from Carlisle says that eleven persons were killed by the railway collision this morning. The number injured is not stated.

A HISTORIC EDIFICE BURNING.

The Escurial, Near Madrid, Probably Totally Destroyed.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from the town of Escurial, twenty-four miles north-west of this city, announces that the celebrated monastery of the Escurial was struck by lightning this evening. The building was quickly on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the dome and tower of the magnificent edifice have already fallen. The royal palace, with its splendid library and collection of paintings, and rare and costly manuscripts, is now in flames, and at the date of this dispatch there is apparently little prospect of saving from destruction the mausoleum, as well as the Summer residence of the Spanish Kings. A brigade of engineers, fully equipped with appliances for use in such emergencies, has left Madrid for the Escurial.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan Captured by Pronunciados, and Flores to be Tried by Court-Martial for Shooting Nine Men in August—Anarchy in Sinaloa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer Montana has arrived here from Guaymas with news from Mazatlan to Sept. 22:

On the 13th ult., 1,500 pronunciados demanded the surrender of Mazatlan. Gen. Flores refused, and resolved to defend the post. He stationed 250 mounted men and two pieces of artillery 300 yards in advance. The remainder of the garrison occupied the powder-magazine and barracks. At 11 o'clock the pronunciados attacked and drove the defenders in all directions. Gen. Flores jumped off his horse and ran toward the sea, but no boat being at hand, he was captured. A Colonel and a number of the citizens were also captured. But few of the Government troops and none of the pronunciados were killed. Flores is at the Custom-house under a strong guard, and, together with the Colonel, will be tried by Court-martial for shooting nine wretches on the 13th of August last. The Governor elect of Sinaloa was taken prisoner from the house of United States Consul Sisson, where he was hid. Many acts of brutality have been committed by the victors since their entry. The whole State of Sinaloa is a total wreck. Mazatlan and the most important ports are closed, and the goods packed away. Less than a dozen mercantile houses have within one year lost over $500,000, which was forced from them under the name of loans. The mines have all stopped working except a few, which were taken possession of by the victors. The country is flooded with copper money, a dollar being worth not more than ten cents. Everybody who wishes coins money, no penalty being enforced.

A private letter from Zacatecas states that 2,000 Government troops are moving on Durango; that Placedo Vega, with 400 men from Tepic, is advancing on Sonora, and that Porfirio Diaz and Gens. Marquez, Palacios and others are at Chihuahua.

FRANCE.

Continued Depopulation of Elsass and Lorraine of French Citizens.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The departures from Elsass and Lorraine of inhabitants who decline to assume French citizenship are upon an immense scale. It is estimated that 88,000 emigrating Elsatians will take up their residence in Nancy alone, while large numbers will go to other places.

Eighteen thousand persons left Metz the last fortnight to seek homes under French jurisdiction. The population of that city now numbers only 10,000 persons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration from Liverpool to America—Telegraphic Communication with Melbourne—Steam-Ship Trial Trip.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—During the past three months 54,000 emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America.

A dispatch from Melbourne Sept. 11, says the Overland Telegraph line has been completed.

The steam-ship Glamorgan, the pioneer vessel of the new line between Cardiff and New-York, made a successful trial trip yesterday.

THE PIONEER.

Departure of the Late Cuban Privateer from Newport—Change of Name of Employment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—The late Cuban privateer, Pioneer, which has been waiting for a favorable wind and the necessary papers, sailed at noon today for Baltimore, at which port she will hail from in the future. Her owners, the Messrs. Ricketts, of Baltimore, have changed her name from the Pioneer to the P. B. Livingstone, and, as such this notorious craft, which has made so many newspaper items, will be hereafter known. The New-York school-ship Mercury, which has been anchored at this port since Sunday, sailed this morning.

VERMONT.

Meeting and Organization of the General Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 2.—The General Assembly of the State began its sessions here today. The Senate organized by electing L. G. Hinkley, of Orange County, President *pro tem.*, and M. B. Carpenter, of St. Albans, Secretary.

In the House, Col. Franklin Fairbanks was chosen Speaker on the second ballot, and D. M. Camp, of Newport, Clerk.

UTAH.

Military Reception at Camp Douglas—Peace Among the Indians.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 2.—Gen. Hooker, who is the guest of Gen. Morrow, held a brilliant reception of old army officers at Camp Douglas this evening.

The great Emma Mine trial is postponed until Oct. 21.

The Indians have all returned to the reservations. They are all peaceful and quiet. Gen. Morrow's policy is a great success.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to fall slowly in the North-west and eastward, over the upper lakes, with south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather extend from the lower lake region over the Middle States, with occasional light rain in the former; generally clear weather and southerly winds over the Gulf and the South Atlantic States, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys; in New-England, westerly to southerly winds and clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

In the north-west and over the upper lakes, partly cloudy weather, diminishing pressure and south-westerly winds; for the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and thence over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds, diminishing pressure and clear weather; for the lower lakes and the Middle States, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, with warmer and partially cloudy weather on Thursday; in New-England, clear weather, with winds veering to southerly and westerly. Telegraphic reports from the South-west are still missing.

Election of Railroad Directors.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway today unanimously elected the following directors: A. Boody, Daniel Drew, A. M. White, A. B. Baylis, Isaac H. Knox, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, George Gell, Milton Courtright, Sidney Dillon, John Ross, David Dows, John T. Tracy, Kenyon Cox, J. S. Casement. The following officers were elected: A. Boody, President; J. N. Drummond, Assistant President; A. Anderson, Vice-President; W. B. Corneau, Secretary; G. H. Burrows, General Superintendent.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Republican Gain of Two Thousand Over 1870—Demoralization of the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 2.—The State election for Assessors and Inspectors was held in Delaware yesterday. Full returns received show the complete demoralization of the Democratic Party. At a similar election held two years ago the Republicans carried Newcastle County by 44 majority, which yesterday they increased to 340. In 1871 the Democrats carried Kent and Sussex Counties by over 1,000 in each. Yesterday the Democratic majority in Kent was reduced to 307, and that in Sussex to 115, making the Democratic majority in the State only 82, giving a Republican gain of over 2,000. The Democrats are despondent, while the Republicans are shouting for Grant and Wilson and the certain redemption of Delaware.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 2.—Complete returns from all parts of the State of the elections yesterday for Assessor and other local officers, give a Democratic majority of 82, being a Republican gain on the vote of two years ago for similar officers.

At Millsboro, Sussex County, Robert Dawn and Burton Cramfield quarreled at the election polls and Dawn shot and mortally wounded Cramfield. Dawn was arrested.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican Demonstration in Bridgeport—Senators Edmunds and Buckingham Among the Speakers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 2.—The largest and most enthusiastic demonstration of the campaign took place here this evening. A torchlight procession of campaign clubs, with bands of music and transparencies, paraded the streets, and large and enthusiastic audiences assembled in the Opera-house and Franklin Hall were addressed by Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, and Buckingham, of this State, and Col. Hoyt and others, of Connecticut.

INDIANA.

A Democratic Trick and its Fruits—Failure to Fix the Odium of Fraud on the Republicans—Two of their Creatures in Jail for Perjury—The Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—The Democrats have played their game to show that the Republicans intend to commit election frauds, with the result of getting their tools in jail for perjury, and with a good prospect of some of their candidates getting there also. Two men named Beard and McKay went before a notary at Lafayette, and swore they had been asked by Henry Taylor and three others of the first citizens of that city to vote at as many places as possible on the railroad between Lafayette and Attica. This story was telegraphed all over the land, and the Democrats for a time were in great glee over the success of their plot to cast odium on Republicanism. But the gentlemen aspersed at once made affidavit against these men for perjury, and Beard, being arrested, admitted he had sworn to a lie. McKay fled, and has not yet been arrested. The notary before whom the affidavit was made said that the son of John S. Williams, the Democratic candidate for Congress, brought the men to him, and active means have been taken to discover who induced these men to swear to this lie, and when discovered they will be arrested for subornation of perjury. The Democrats are consequently crestfallen, and have little to say today about Republican frauds.

The prospects of a splendid Republican triumph on Tuesday continue unabated. The meetings everywhere in the State are still unparalleled for numbers and enthusiasm. Secretary Boutwell had a splendid ovation at Evansville today, and last night there was a meeting at Lafayette which eclipsed anything ever before seen in that city. The grand State rally here to-morrow will be the most notable event of the campaign, the speakers being Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Osborne, Hon. Ben. Wade, Gen. Butler and many others.

The spirit of Republicans is more buoyant than ever before, but the Democrats are beginning to be despondent. Gratz Brown has been wandering about the State for the past few days, talking a few minutes to small knots of men, and nowhere can the Democrats get up large or spirited gatherings. Their great rally here last night had not more than five hundred present. With all these things on the surface of events, it seems impossible that Tuesday can result otherwise than in a Republican victory.

E. C.

MISSOURI.

A Hitch in the Clasping Hands Business in St. Louis—Fierce Struggle for the Congressional Places.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The muddle which the Soreheads and Democrats in the First and Third Congressional Districts of this city got into in their Convention a week ago was greatly increased when they met again today. Pursuant to adjournment in the First District, the Soreheads met, nominated Lewis Gottschalk, and sent a Committee to notify the Democratic Convention of their action. The Democrats, who up to this time have manifested a very conciliatory spirit and a strong desire to harmonize and act in conjunction with the soreheads, expressed much surprise at this action of thus considering it precipitate and showing disposition to cram their man down Democratic throats. However, they appointed a Conference Committee, who after consultation with the Sorehead Committee in favor of yielding the nomination to them and accepting their nominee. This was strongly opposed by several Democrats, who insisted the soreheads had already been too generously dealt with, and cited the disproportionate number of candidates conceded to them on the State and other tickets. The discussion was warm for some time, but finally that part of the report giving the candidate to the soreheads was adopted, but that part accepting Gottschalk as the nominee was rejected almost unanimously.

The sorehead Convention was then notified of the action of the Democrats, and an opportunity given them to present some other man. They manifested no disposition to do this, however, but on the contrary seemed determined to stand by Gottschalk, and after some desultory discussion adjourned to Oct. 12. The Democrats also adjourned to same day.

The action of the soreheads in endeavoring to force Gottschalk on the Democrats, is considered strange, and evinces either great lack of Congressional material or a determination to dictate terms. The result will undoubtedly be the nomination of a straight Democrat in the First District who, of course, will not be supported by the soreheads, and an easy victory for Republican nominees will be insured.

In the Third District matters are no better for the Democrats, and the disaffection among the Irish, therefore, bodes certain defeat. When the Convention of that District reconvened today, the Tenth Ward delegates, who bolted a week ago, failed to appear, showing that the conflicting elements had not harmonized. An effort was made to rescind the action of the Convention a week ago, which caused the bolt, but the proposition was rejected. The Convention then nominated Bryan M. Clemens, but he declined, and the Convention adjourned till Saturday, when another effort is to be made to bring order out of the present chaos. The probabilities all are that J. J. McBride, nominated by the bolters last week, will stand by that nomination, which will split the Democratic vote of the District about in the centre, and give the Republicans another easy victory.

The Storm on the Lakes—The Loss of the Rapid.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 2.—James Law, the only survivor of the crew of eight persons of the schooner Rapid, was brought to this city today by the brig Paragon. The Rapid capsized in a gale on Friday night on Lake Erie. Law had been in the water for sixty hours when he was picked up.

Parricide in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., Oct. 2.—Alden Marson, of East Pittston, was killed in an altercation with his son John yesterday evening during a drunken row. It seems that Marson, Sr., who is a desperate character, had been abusing his wife, threatening her life, when the son interfered with the above result. Young Marson is under arrest. He is only nineteen years of age and is said to be a very peaceable character.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Speech of an Irish Grant Orator at Erie—Irishmen Expressing their Resolution to Vote for Grant and Hartranft.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 2.—John L. Denz, Esq., the Irish Grant orator, made the largest diversion of the campaign here to-night. He addressed a crowd, mostly of Irish Democrats, at the Court-house. The strongest points were made on the tariff question, proving the Republican policy the most friendly to Irishmen. The Democrats made blind tools of the Irish to help elect their candidates, rewarding them with such places as policemen, "dog-pelters" he called them.

The Irish Democrats, who carried Greeley torches last Saturday, were among the loudest in applause of Mr. Denz. He is the only Republican orator who has reached this class. There is a general feeling among them that they have received sound advice and heard the truth at last. Many Irishmen, Democrats hitherto, expressed a determination to vote for Grant and Hartranft, and crowded around Denz to tell him so after the meeting was over.

S.

Speech of Elizabeth Cady Stanton a Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—An audience of nearly 5,000, including a large number of ladies, assembled this evening at the Wigwam of the Central Hartranft Club, in Broad-street, above Arch, to listen to an address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New-York, upon the issues of the campaign and the position of American women. The speaker was introduced by Col. William B. Mann, the President of the Club. Mrs. Stanton delivered one of those forcible addresses for which she has become celebrated. She began by stating that it was hardly necessary to apologize to an American audience for the appearance of a woman upon the platform. The question before the country was whether the Government should be wisely directed or not. The people were becoming interested in the principles of parties as though they were in the parties themselves. The journals of the day would lead us to suppose that all public men were knaves, had violated every command in the decalogue, but these assertions were but the powder of the campaign, which, after the battle was decided, would be washed off, while the consequences would bind up the wounds of the disappointed. She said the conversion of the Democratic Party was not so sudden, for they had kept in retirement for thought until Horace Greeley rises up as a sort of Moses to lead them through the Red Sea of disappointment. They would, however, be left forty years in the wilderness until they had thoroughly learned what we know about following. The remainder of the speech was devoted to a comparison of the two parties and the position of woman in the canvass. She counseled them to do all in their power to secure the triumph of the Republican Party as the one pledged to the building of a true womanhood and a genuine Republic. Col. E. W. C. Green followed in a stirring address, and the meeting altogether was one of the best that has been held here.

Address of the Republican State Committee—Startling Frauds Contemplated by the Greeleyites.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NO. 716 WALNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Sept. 30, 1872.

The enemy has determined in this, the last week of the campaign, to make a charge along the whole line, and break through our ranks, if possible. This campaign, on their part, has been a campaign of lies, and they have depended exclusively upon detraction and defamation as their weapons. And these weapons are to be their sole reliance now in this, their last most desperate attack. On Thursday last they held a grand conclave in this city, attended by all their principal men, from this State, and from abroad, and the following plan of action was agreed upon:

New-York agreed to furnish $40,000 for immediate use in Pennsylvania, with liberty to draw for $60,000 more, to be repaid if Buckalew is elected. The Counties of Luzerne, and the old Tenth Legion—Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Northampton, together with Perry, Centre, York Mifflin, Lehigh, Columbia and Lycoming, were left to be manipulated by the adept hands of Pennsylvania Democratic politicians. Each of these counties have been marked up in their Democratic majorities from 500 to 1,500 each above what they have ever given before. To accomplish this, fraud must be resorted to, and will be, as the party never was in such a desperate strait before. The Counties of Franklin, Blair, Huntingdon and others, in the centre of the State, have been handed over to Liberal Republican politicians, equally unscrupulous, and skillful in election frauds, and they are depended on to furnish their quota of fraudulent results. The northern tier of counties was left to the tender mercies of New-York politicians, who will exercise therein, if they can, the infernal skill in election frauds for which New-York is distinguished. The northern and western parts of the State are to be flooded with New-York *Tribunes*, full to the brim with the false and exploded charges which have characterized this campaign; and the central parts parts are to be deluged with the *Press*, charged to the muzzle with malignant defamation of Hartranft. The whole of this last week is to be devoted by the Democrats to hard work in this direction, and to the planning of frauds to be carried out on the day of election. The sole dependence of this desperate gang is in fraud and defamation.

Forewarned is forearmed. We give our friends timely warning of these purposes, that they may be fully prepared against them. Never was a party so desperate as this party is now. Beaten in every election that has yet been held, disappointed in all their expectations elsewhere, they turn to Pennsylvania as their last hope, and to fraud, detraction and money as their last resorts. Defeated here, their fight is over.

We appeal to our friends, therefore, to be on your guard against these last desperate tricks of an already defeated party. Detected in fraud, forgery and perjury, in the willfully false affidavit attributed to Yerkes, but proven by him to be an imposition, they are all the more bent on such further frauds as they deem essential to success.

We especially caution our friends in the Democratic counties to keep a watchful eye on the election officers of their counties; scrutinize the assessments, and take all legal precautions against fraud at the ballot-boxes. In the calculations made at this conclave of Democratic conspirators, Wayne County is put down at 2,500 Democratic majority; Pike, 1,500; Monroe, 3,900; Northampton, 4,500; Lehigh, 3,000; Carbon, 1,000; Luzerne, 7,000; Columbia, 3,000, and so on. In no case can such results be reached without fraud. In the Republican counties our friends are cautioned to guard every avenue to fraud against men who will stop at nothing to succeed.

Let no one be alarmed at the flood of lies that will be let loose against their candidates. The people of Pennsylvania have have been educated into a wholesome suspicion of the last cards played by political gamblers. Every one of their charges against Hartranft and Grant have been successfully met, exposed and refuted. Their repetition now, in extra copies of the *Tribune* and *Press*, can do no possible harm, if they are properly met and branded as they deserve.

Friends! stand firm! The reckless schemers who have been met and successfully overthrown in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and North Carolina, can be met as successfully here, with the resolute will you have shown in previous fights. Meet this last desperate assault of the enemy with closed ranks and fixed bayonets, and we shall all have the pleasure, as well as the honor, of effecting their complete and final overthrow.

Very respectfully,
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

The Ben. Wood Democracy.

A meeting of the National Democratic General Committee was held last night at Robinson Hall, Sixteenth-street, Ex-Recorder Smith presiding. About 1,000 persons were present, and delegates from all the wards answered, except from the Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first. After the meeting organized a committee was appointed to prepare a call for primary elections. Ex-Recorder Smith said the members of the organization were not in affiliation with Tammany Hall. The party was at present, he said, in an anomalous position in supporting a man who had always opposed them. Mr. Smith took comfort, however, from the idea that past issues were dead, and that Democrats could stand on the Cincinnati platform when it was indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

Democrats for Grant and Wilson—Associations to be Formed in all the Assembly Districts.

A meeting was held last evening, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, composed of three delegates from each of the Democratic associations in the various Assembly Districts of the City, which will support Grant and Wilson. Twelve districts were represented, and Mr. J. J. Condon, of the Seventeenth District, was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be the formation of a General Committee, by the election of officers, and the consideration of means to establish Grant and Wilson Democratic Associations in all the Assembly Districts. A committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of Messrs. Bennett, Doyle, Burke, Duffy and Hughes, was appointed, and after consultation they reported the following nominees who were elected officers of the general committee: President, Richard Moore, Eleventh District; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Condon, Seventeenth; Michael J. Bannon, Second; Mr. Kernes, Third; Ernest Haas, Seventeenth; Peter Dieland, Seventeenth; Secretaries, Thomas W. Hasland and Matthew Duffer; Treasurer, John Doyle. Subsequently a committee was appointed to confer with Democratic associations in all the Assembly Districts which were not represented at the meeting. Before the adjournment Capt. D. R. Syddy delivered an address.

Queen's County First Assembly District.

The meeting at Flushing on Friday last, to present to Hon. L. Bradford Prince the signatures to the request for his continuance as a Member of Assembly, proved a perfect ovation. The hall was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Samuel B. Parsons, Esq., presided, with officers representing all political parties. The signatures, constituting a document eighty feet in length, and containing the names of over 2,000 voters of the district, were then presented by James Bunting, Esq. Mr. Prince responded feelingly, and made a full report as to the local legislation of the district at the last session, the whole being received with great enthusiasm. Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott then made an eloquent address, in which he said that this was the most extraordinary political gathering which he had seen in an experience of thirty years, and most encouraging to all lovers of the true Democratic system of government. The indorsement of Mr. Prince, and request for his continuance in office, contains the names of nearly every leading man in the district of both parties, and is intended as a proper acknowledgment of his labors for general reform, and for the overthrow of the corrupt Judiciary.

The Reform Associations Tendering the Nomination for Mayor to Mr. Havemeyer.

A number of representatives of the reform organizations held a meeting as a sub-committee, at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of instructions from the General Committee, to take steps for making a tender of the nomination for Mayor to Wm. F. Havemeyer. There were present Col. W. R. Vermilye, John Foley, C. F. Timpson, R. C. Root, Thos. C. Frieborn, S. V. R. Cooper, Chas. M. Hall, R. B. Roosevelt, Myer Stern and some eight or ten others.

A special Committee of fifteen, with Judge Pierrepont as Chairman, was named to draw up an address in which a formal tender of the nomination, on behalf of the various reform organizations of the City, will be made to Mr. Havemeyer. On Monday evening the Committee will wait upon Mr. Havemeyer for that purpose.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Committee.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Committee met last evening, at No. 1 Irving-place. Emil Sauer presided. The business of the meeting was principally confined to receiving and acting upon reports of committees. Six additional clubs and a number of new members were admitted. Action was taken to make, jointly with the German Republican Central Committee, arrangements for a mass-meeting.

Republican Meeting at Hoboken.

The Republican Associations of Hoboken held a large and enthusiastic meeting at head-quarters last evening. They were addressed by H. E. Abell, of Nyack, N. Y., and J. W. Bryce, of Hudson County. Mr. Bryce is a veteran Democratic editor, and was a delegate to the Louisville Convention. He came out boldly for Grant and Wilson as the only choice left for an honest Democrat, and made a scathing review of Mr. Greeley's whole political career. He will take the stump in New-Jersey, where there appears to be the brightest prospects for the Republican ticket.

Local Political Notes.

The German citizens of the Eleventh Ward have adopted as their candidate for Assistant Alderman Mr. Jacob Fleishauer.

The James O'Brien Central Organization met last night in Masonic Hall. Thirty-seven new associations were admitted. The total number of associations now represented in the Central Organization is ninety-two.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Hugh Turner in the chair. After the admission of a number of new members, the meeting was addressed by Wm. H. Johnson.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of the Twelfth Assembly District, last evening appointed a committee to make arrangements for a mass-meeting on the 9th inst. There was a large attendance of the members, and several new names were enrolled.

Mr. Geo. W. Gibbons, President of the Working Man's Central Union, denies that that organization nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor. The nomination for that office was given to James O'Brien, and the national Republican ticket received the indorsement of the Union.

The German Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-second-street, Martin Sweser in the chair. This Club now numbers 180 members. Mr. John Bennett, Maurice Muller and others, addressed the meeting.

A meeting of ex-soldiers and sailors was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, Gen. Pinckney presiding, to make arrangements for a grand mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, 9th inst. Col. Dudley, Major Cooney, Capt. Millward, Col. Morgan and Sergt. Bross were among those present.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Club was held last evening, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Mr. James McCann in the chair. Addresses were made by Messrs. McCann and McLaughlin. A large number of new members signed the roll.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will hold a grand mass-meeting at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to-morrow evening. Hon. Seth G. Milliken, Maine, Hon. A. H. Purdy and Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe are to address the meeting.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in the hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, David Clarke presiding. A committee of eleven was appointed to select names for the local officers and report on Monday next, after which the President addressed the meeting on the issues of the campaign.

Under the auspices of the German Republican Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, an enthusiastic German Republican rally came off at Schwander's Hall, in Ninth avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, last evening. A banner was raised and several spirited addresses were delivered.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Ward Independent Grant and Wilson Club, held last evening at No. 510 West Thirty-ninth-street, addresses were delivered in favor of Mr. O'Brien's candidature for the Mayoralty, and resolutions were passed pledging the Association to secure his election, and also nominating Mr. James McCabe for Assistant Alderman.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club last evening, at No. 588 Second-avenue, a series of resolutions passed at a previous meeting, nominating Senator James O'Brien for Mayor, were indorsed. Addresses in favor of Grant and Wilson were afterward delivered by Messrs. Dennis F. Burke, Charles Stearns and A. H. Purdy.

Twenty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

The twenty-third anniversary of the American Bible Union was celebrated yesterday, at the Baptist Mariners' Temple Chapel, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. The services commenced with a business meeting at 9 A. M., presided over by Rev. Thomas Armitage, President of the Union. The Committee on Nominations reported the following gentlemen as their selection for officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, President; Vice-President, Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of London; Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D.; R. K. Amory, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., and fifty others. W. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary; B. G. Bloss, Treasurer; H. J. Wright, Assistant Treasurer; Isaac T. Smith, Auditor. Rev. Franklin Johnson and James Randall were added to the Managers.

The Secretary then read the annual report.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to have been for the past year $58,703 76. Expenditures—the Treasurer was overdrawn last year $2,334 47, and this year he is again overdrawn $2,341 17.

At 10½ a public meeting was held, when the President made his annual address. Addresses were also made by Revs. W. C. Dawson, A. W. Potter, D. D., Rev. A. K. Potter, Rev. P. L. Davies and others.

The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports from the various committees. In the evening a general conference was held, when addresses were made by Dr. Buckingham, of St. Louis; Dr. Ward, of Alram; Dr. Conant, Dr. Armitage and others. The amount of the Union's indebtedness to the Treasurer, $2,341 17, was then collected from the audience. The meeting terminated by singing the Doxology.

Fire-Marshal's Report for September.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon has made the following report on fires for the month ending Sept. 30, 1872: There were ninety-four fires during the month, involving a loss of $148,470, of which $29,125 was on buildings, and $119,345 on stock. The total insurance was $633,000, of which $110,800 was on buildings, and $442,200 was on stock. The amount of uninsured loss was $10,000, of which $6,300 was on buildings, and $3,730 on stock.

The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 77; between $100 and $1,000, 17; between $1,000 and $5,000, 4; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2; between $10,000 and $20,000, 2; between $20,000 and $50,000, 1. Among the many causes of fires, the following are the principal: Carelessness of occupants and employes in use of matches, candles, pipes, cigars, &c., 33; foul chimneys, 6; gas-lights set fire to curtains, &c., 5; kerosene lamps, carelessness in using, 1; liquid-gas lamps, 2; overheated furnaces, 3; spontaneous combustion of rags, rubbish, &c., 8; not ascertained, 2, and the remainder originated from a variety of causes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. LUCCA IN "FAUST."

A performance remarkable for its power, its symmetry and its elaborateness, was given at the Academy of Music, last evening, when Mme. Pauline Lucca filled, for the first time in this country, the part of *Margarita*, in Gounod's "Faust." The elder Dumas was wont to say that the life of a newspaper ought to begin with its second number. Under the influence of yesterday's representation he would surely have declared that the present season of Italian opera was commenced with the recital following the first. Mme. Lucca, it is true, turns to profit equally the story of *Selika* and that of *Margarita*, in so far as each allow her to; but no comparison can be established between the number and character of the opportunities offered here by the two compositions. And as the artist disdains to make what are known as points, and is determined and able to place the acting of a rôle and the singing of its music on a plane throughout with those impressive incidents to which special attention is usually directed, some conception of her work, when we record its complete success, may be formed. The songstress who contents herself with the effect of the charming melodies of the composer, and with that of the poetic atmosphere surrounding the hero and heroine has in "Faust" a comparatively easy task before her. It is impossible, too, not to sympathize with the misfortunes of *Margarita*, and hence the interest with which most *prime donne* have invested the personage. But to picture the *Margarita* whom Mme. Lucca makes known, is to do that which only genius can accomplish. No personation witnessed on the lyric stage of America, in the memory of the present generation can, in respect of singing and acting, rank with that of the latest *Margarita*. Beauty of voice, perfection of method, a sensibility to the words and notes assigned to her productive of that absolute unconsciousness of the presence of the public essential to an honest dramatic effort; and an expressiveness of tone, delivery, and look, of unsurpassable eloquence are brought by Mme. Lucca to her portrayal of the object of *Faust's* passion. To mention these attributes is to convince the reader least acquainted with the libretto and score of "Faust," that not only no incident of the piece failed of its accustomed force, but that whole passages of the poem shone with a new radiance. It is, of course, impossible to deal at great length with a representation which closed at a late hour, and of which no fraction could be overlooked by any spectator desirous of forming an adequate estimate of its excellence. To fully realize how supreme as a vocalist, a *comedienne* and a *tragédienne* is Mme. Lucca, it is necessary to be acquainted with every line of the librettist and every bar of the composer, for each act and each note of Mme. Lucca has its significance. Local audiences, however, despite their increasing acquaintance with opera, are hardly yet prepared to completely appreciate the details of so studied a portrait, and in mentioning those stages of the entertainment whereat most applause was elicited, no opinion should be formed that Mme. Lucca was satisfied to tread only oft-traversed ground. That Mme. Lucca's *Margarita* was unique in conception was apparent from the outset. *Faust's* love, as she depicts her, has no blue blood in her veins. Her refusal of the proffered arm is not tinged with the melancholy haughtiness of a *grande dame*, nor with the practiced simplicity of an ultra-refined village girl, but with a pretty sauciness much more rational than a majesty befitting *Hamlet*. Mme. Lucca, as she crossed the stage and recited the one phrase, struck the keynote of a success which augmented steadily as the entertainment progressed. In the garden-scene the histrionic talent of the artist found abundant scope. The innocent dreaminess of her song and manner at the spinning-wheel; the childlike joy at the discovery of the jewels; the momentary thrill of fear, when she fancies that she feels a hand upon her wrist; the resumption of delighted self-contemplation after she has adorned herself with her lover's gifts; the dawn of her love for *Faust*, in the earlier portion of the duet, and its growth until her absolute abandonment at the termination of the act—all these emotions found utterance in vocal execution most facile and irreproachable, and in a dramatic portrayal in which art was carried to those limits at which it becomes nature. Twice called before the curtain at the end of the act, the pathos and picturesqueness of Mme. Lucca's acting evoked loud plaudits when she cast herself upon the body of *Valentino*. Most admiration, though, was reserved for the church scene. Set after a different—and after the right—fashion, this portion of "Faust" acquired an importance it never before possessed. Kneeling behind a throng of worshipers, striving to fix her thoughts upon the Holy Book she holds in her trembling hands, driven to despair by the words of the demon who reminds her of the past from the crimsoned depths of an overhanging fount, and whose utterances seem to rise from her remorseful conscience, the face and form and singing of Mme. Lucca, throughout this tableau, were instinct with a sorrow and a terror no tragic actress could more forcibly paint. The fifth act of "Faust," though the duet, with its ever-swelling passion and its ascensional movement, was extremely striking, was almost an anti-climax to the preceding tableau, after which, as at the termination of the representation, she was twice summoned to the footlights. By devoting the larger portion of the space at our disposal to Mme. Lucca's remarkable personation, we are constrained to defer the careful consideration of the merits of her associate artists these justly claim. But we can find room to say that the results of the début of Signor Vizzani must have gratified his warmest friends; that those of Signor Sparapani's first appearance were equally agreeable; that Señorita Sanz, although suffering still from illness, produced a most favorable impression, and that Signor Jamet's *Mefistofele*, good as it was last season, is richer in nice histrionic touches than ever. Signor Vizzani was not at his best in the first movement of "Salve, Dimora," which he took rather fast, but in the remainder of the song he used with skill and taste a light tenor voice of pleasant quality. As an actor, Signor Vizzani is acceptable, though not as conspicuous for sustained grace and warmth as we could wish. Signor Sparapani's notes have more of the tenor quality than of the baritone; the gentleman, as *Valentino*, rendered, for the first time in this country, an aria written, if we mistake not, for Mr. Santley. Señorita Sanz also sang "Quando a te," a solo not yet executed by *contralti*, in New-York. M. Jamet's Mephistophelian drinking-tune was encored as usual; no more conscientious basso has ever been in sight of the public. The chorus and orchestra were generally precise; the scenery, though not wholly renovated, was distinguished by several fresh bits of painting, and particularly by the absence of the Swiss-view with Chinese perspective. The costumes were worthy of notice for elegance and brightness. The opera to-morrow will be "La Traviata," with Miss Kellogg as *Violetta*.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

A Rubinstein concert may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, to be recited by Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, is a part of the bill.

"RECONCILIATION."

How Greeley's Friends are Reconciled to Negro Suffrage.

Colored Men Driven from the Polls in Georgia by Force.

Two Killed and Seven Wounded, and One White Killed.

Successful Means of Securing a Democratic Victory.

Gov. Smith Probably Re-Elected Under this Unfailing Rule.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—This morning at about 8½ o'clock, a bloody riot occurred in Macon. The colored voters had gone to the polls early in considerable numbers. They formed a line in single file, and began voting in a quiet and orderly manner. In a short time the white Democrats present began to manifest much impatience. They demanded of the managers that the negroes be pressed back in order to give precedence to the whites. The managers finally attempted to force the negroes to give place by breaking their line and putting white men in position nearest the polls. The colored men, led by Jefferson Long, made a determined resistance. The riot raged furiously for a time, and resulted in the death of two negroes and one white man. Seven other negroes were shot seriously.

After the conflict ceased and quiet was restored, the whites were in position nearest the polls and the negroes declined any further participation in the election. From the most authentic reports the election there has been worse than a farce; it has been a crime, in open and defiant violation of the Election law.

In this city the election was without any serious disturbance. Two colored men were arrested and carried to jail upon charges of having voted illegally. There was some excitement among the negroes for a time, but it soon passed off.

We have rumors of disturbances at Augusta and other points, but nothing trustworthy has been learned up to this time concerning them. The State has doubtless gone for Smith by a considerable majority, as in many localities the colored men were kept away from the polls, in accordance with a prearranged programme with the managers, in the interests of the Democratic candidates.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—The election passed off quietly. Richmond County gives a Democratic majority of 800, being a gain on Bullock's election of over 2,000 votes. The returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the Democrats carrying the State by an overwhelming majority, securing Smith's election by many thousand.

ATLANTA, Oct. 2.—Returns from twenty counties received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution* give Smith, the Democratic nominee for Governor, 10,000 majority. If the same proportion holds in the 116 counties to be heard from, Smith's majority will be over 40,000.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 2.—A serious riot occurred at the polls in this city this morning between whites and negroes. It commenced with fisticuff fights and developed into a fierce encounter with brickbats and pistols. In the course of a few seconds about fifty shots were fired, by which one white man was killed and five or six negroes wounded, two of whom have since died. The affray lasted but a few minutes, when the negroes left the polls. The whites claim that the whole affair was premeditated on the part of the negroes; that it was their intention to take forcible possession of the polls, and they originated the disturbance with this object. The negroes, however, claim that they were driven from the polls by violence, and could get no chance to vote. They were addressed by the Mayor later in the day, who guaranteed them protection, but with few exceptions they refused to vote and went to their homes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2—Midnight.—The returns are coming in slowly. Partial returns from the following counties give Smith (Democrat) over 15,000 majority: Bearton, Bibb, Baldwin, Cobb, Catoosa, Clay, Clayton, Chattham, Dougherty, J. Floyd, Fulton, Gordon, Henry, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe Mitchell, Morgan, Muscogee, Murray, Pierce, Richmond, Spalding, Sumter, Troup, Terrell, Talbot, Whitefield, Wilkes and Warren.

The official count of Chatham gives the Democrats 2,940 majority. Delaware County is carried by the Republicans by 330, and Thomas County by 150 majority.

North Georgia has gone Democratic. It will be impossible to give anything more satisfactory to-night, but there appears to be no doubt that the Democrats have carried the State by 30,000 majority, as a full vote has been polled in every county.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—The *Morning News* will publish to-morrow returns from thirty-five counties, all of which, except two, have decided Democratic majorities. The Democratic majority in Chatham County is 2,940.

The following counties, which are now Democratic, and which now give 8,000 majority for Smith, gave in the Governor's election of 1868 a combined majority of 3,914 for Bullock: Hancock, Macon, Munroe, Baldwin, Warren, Screven, Pulaski, Talbot, Wilkes, Newton and Troupe.

Returns from all parts of the State show large gains over those of 1868. Smith is re-elected by nearly 50,000 majority. The election was one of the most quiet and peaceable ever held in Georgia.

Georgia News at the Head-Quarters of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee-rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, were thronged with visitors yesterday. Secretary Chandler has received a number of late advices from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana of an encouraging character. Those from Pennsylvania express no doubt upon the general issue in the State. A telegram received from Savannah, Ga., stated that in that city during the election, yesterday, colored voters who presented themselves at the polls were required to show written certificates that the taxes demanded by law were paid. Large numbers of white Republicans remained away from the polls on account of this action. This law was framed by the Democratic Georgia State Legislature to annoy colored men ignorant of the forms of law, and to prevent the poorer ones among them from voting.

No returns of the election were received up to a late hour, either at the Republican or at the Liberal and Democratic National Committees' Head-quarters.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

The Reign of Calumny—Yet Another Fabrication Refuted—The President and the Oregon Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The assertion of the New-York *World*, yesterday, that Gen. Grant interfered in the Oregon Senatorial election, and ordered that Attorney-General Williams be selected to fill Mr. Corbett's place, has no foundation whatever in truth, as the following correspondence and statement of facts will show. On the 13th of last month, E. F. Walker, a Republican member of the Oregon Legislature, telegraphed to Mr. Williams as follows:

Will you accept the Senatorship of Oregon? There is a belief you will not. WALKER.

To this the Attorney-General immediately replied:

"I am not a candidate. Do not use my name. If the Republicans will agree upon anybody, I will acquiesce in their decision."

When it became known positively that Mr. Williams was not a candidate, and did not desire the Senatorship, the Republican members of the Legislature held a meeting and adopted resolutions complimentary of the Attorney-General, and regretting that he would not allow his name to be used, as in the event of his candidacy he would receive the unanimous vote of the party. From this it will be seen that Gen. Grant had as little to do with the selection of Mr. Corbett's successor as the editor of the *World*.

THE LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

Details of Her Destruction at Yokohama—Sixty-two Persons Lost—The Fire Declared the Work of Incendiaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer China, which arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, left Hong Kong Aug. 27, and Yokohama Sept. 7. Among her passengers are twenty-nine of the officers and crew of the steam-ship America.

Early on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, the America arrived at Yokohama, and during the day landed all passengers and cargo for that port, and transferred to the Shanghai branch steamer what was for North China. There remained on board the officers and crew, two first-class passengers, the mails and 175 Chinese destined for Hong Kong. At 11 o'clock at night the America was discovered to be on fire. She burned until the afternoon of Sunday, when she was towed out of the way of the shipping and sunk. Three Americans and fifty-one Chinese were lost, besides a number of Japanese. Three hundred thousand dollars in treasure and a light freight remained on board the vessel when burned. The ship had been coaling all day. At 10 o'clock at night all was reported safe, when the officers retired. A little before, the stewardess detected smoke arising from the freight-deck, below the ladies' saloon, and the alarm of fire was immediately sounded. Capt. Doane was the first man in the saloon with the hose, but was driven back by the smoke. With a sudden and furious roar the flames burst forth, deciding the fate of the ship. The smoke prevented flooding the magazine and attention was turned to saving the passengers. The Chinamen crowded the ladder which gave way, precipitating them into the water. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the burning ship by shot from war vessels in the harbor.

A Court of Inquiry, convened Aug. 31, Consul Shepard presiding, assisted by Minister Delong, Capts. Shirly and Perov. After hearing the evidence they found that the fire apparatus was in good working order, but that the long time which elapsed before a stream of water was started denotes a want of precaution or great tardiness in the Engineers' Department. If steam to the amount of twenty pounds had been on the donkey boiler at the time the alarm was given, and the fires in proper condition, with ordinary expedition in working, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved. Praise is accorded to the officers and crew for their gallantry and perseverance. The Court is convinced that the fire was the result of intention, not of accident. The inducement may have been antipathy toward the Steam-ship Company or officers, or the fact that the Chinese passengers were supplied with large sums of money.

THE BIENVILLE.

The Investigation Continued—The Combustibles in the Cargo—Why the Ship Was Abandoned so Hurriedly.

The Board of Investigation into the Bienville disaster, held another session yesterday afternoon. There were present Col. L. H. Boole, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, New-York; Joseph L. Mershon, of the Board of Inspectors, Philadelphia, and Increase S. Hill, Inspector of Boilers, Boston. Mr. Boole had received in the morning from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury Department, dispatches forwarded to him by Samuel P. Saunders, United States Vice-Consul at Nassau, New-Providence, through the State Department, relative to the loss of the Bienville. The dispatches simply recited certain facts in regard to the affair which are already known.

The affidavit of John M. Matthews, Inspector of Steamers, that he had made a thorough examination of the Bienville on the 8th of August, applying the usual tests, with satisfactory results, was first put in evidence and read.

Wm. E. Bloomfield, a stevedore in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was then called. He said: Kerosene oil is one article we get that we consider dangerous; also alcohol, and we put them below; metallic cartridges are carried sometimes, and benzine; there were about 200 boxes of kerosene on board the Bienville, weighing about ninety pounds each, but no benzine or alcohol; the kerosene was stowed forward in the lower hold, right in the eyes of the ship. Next aft to it, with about a foot between, were the salt provisions—beef and pork; the foot of space was filled up with "dunnage"—lumber, to prevent the oil shifting; there were some boxes of cartridges stowed under the fore-hatch, in the fore-hold, weighing from 90 to 100 pounds each; between decks, in the forward part, we had about 1,000 kegs of lard; I am always notified when any dangerous articles come down to the dock; there was no oil of vitriol or aquafortis on board; the drugs were stowed aft, between decks, at least 100 feet from the boiler; there were no matches on board the Bienville, that I know of. (The freight list produced, showed that twenty-eight cases of matches were included in the cargo.) If any matches had come to me for the Bienville I should have had directions where to stow them; they would have gone into the fore-hold, next abaft the kerosene oil; those twenty-eight boxes may have been stored there, but I don't recollect positively about that; sometimes gunpowder is carried by vessels of that line, always in the specie tank—an iron tank; there was no gunpowder on board, to my knowledge, nor anything dangerous on the upper deck.

Edward H. Lawler, a cabin passenger by the Bienville on her last voyage, corroborated the statement of Mr. Anthon relative to the conduct of Mr. Burrows towards Garrison. He testified that there was a "terrific explosion" on the Bienville just before the vessel sunk. Mr. Burrows told him after the loss of the vessel, that the firm of Remington & Co. had on board some gun-powder, and the Captain knew it, which was the reason he was in such a hurry to leave the steamer. Mr. Burrows was agent for Remington & Co. One of the seamen—he thought it was Peter Barry—in the boat in which witness escaped, told him that he heard the Captain give orders to his crew to reserve a stanch boat for himself; to see that it was well manned, that he wanted four oarsmen who knew how to row, and would take no excuse from them when he got out to sea. At Nassau he was asked by Mr. Baffey to sign a paper indorsing the conduct of the Captain and officers, but refused to sign it.

Joseph Breuner was next examined. Was a steerage passenger, and accompanied by his wife and four children, all of whom except one child were drowned; he escaped from the Bienville by the second boat; there were five firemen, one sailor, one steward, an engineer, four women, and six children, altogether twenty-two, in the boat with him; they had no provisions in the boat, nothing but two heads of cabbage which were found in the water; the boat was capsized in landing, and nine persons were drowned; there were no life-preservers with them, though plenty were on the Bienville; heard the sailors say that there was no time to work with the pails or the engine, so much powder and oil and so many boxes of matches were on board. That was the reason they were in such a hurry to leave the ship and get into the boats.

The investigation was adjourned to Oct. 24 at 10 A. M., by which time the Ocean Queen, with Capt. Maury and his first, second and third officers will have arrived, and they will be, no doubt, called as witnesses.

THE CALIFORNIA RAILROAD EXCITEMENT.

Vetoes of the Popular Vote Ordinances—Subsidies Denied to the Central Pacific and Colorado Roads—Prospect of a Contest Between the Mayor and Supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Mayor Alvord has vetoed the subsidy ordinance allowing the people to vote upon the question of donating $2,500,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to build a bridge at Ravenswood, thirty miles south of this City, on the ground that the ordinance was illegally passed, and is on its face null and void.

A new ordinance, not containing the defects of the one vetoed, will probably be passed in time to receive the Mayor's signature, and be published thirty days before the election; but the Mayor will probably pocket it, thus keeping the question from going before the people.

The Mayor has also vetoed the ordinance allowing the people to vote a donation of $10,000,000 to the Colorado Railroad Company on the grounds that there is no sufficient guarantee that the Company would build such road; that the Company is left free to purchase railroads already built; and also upon the higher ground, that donations of the people's money to private corporations are impolitic and ruinous to the general prosperity; and that all political parties in California have made platforms antagonistic to subsidies.

The Supervisors will meet this afternoon to consider the vetoes, when probably an earnest effort will be made to pass the Colorado ordinance over the veto.

The Act Giving Control of the Boulevards to the Board of Public Works—Its Constitutionality Questioned.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Leonard, a motion was made on behalf of John McCauly for a mandamus against Controller Green to compel payment of a claim of over $4,000, due for labor on the new Boulevard. On behalf of McCauly, it was set forth that, since the passage of the act taking control of the Boulevard from the Park Commissioners and giving it to the Board of Public Works, of which Mr. Van Nort is President, Controller Green has made frequent payments of similar claims in conformity with the terms of the act, by depositing the amount to the credit of the Department of Public Works in the Chemical Bank which had been designated by Mr. Van Nort for that purpose, but has refused to transfer the amount required to meet this claim.

The defense of Controller Green is that the act modifying the charter of 1870, so as to give the Department of Public Works control of the Boulevards, is unconstitutional, because embracing more than one subject matter of legislation. Moreover, outside its unconstitutionality, the effect of the act was to give to Mr. Van Nort arbitrary and unsafe control of immense disbursements, which control should not be lodged in any single person, however high his reputation for integrity; under its operation the Board of Public Works controlled one half the City under one set of laws, and subject to the authority of the Finance Department, while over all that portion of the City above Fifty-ninth-street it is an unrestrained and irresponsible dictator as to all expenditures on the streets embraced within the clause complained of; the act had practically constituted Mr. Van Nort a legislator, and a legislator without the usual check of a veto or a concurrent Department. While this proceeding, so far as the Controller was concerned, arose in no disposition to question the integrity of him who administers the office, any more than if Mr. Green himself held it, yet it was worthy of passing remark, that all the claims created through contracts with their predecessors, had been approved by the present officers of the Board of Public Works in a lump.

The questions of law were urged at length by Mr. W. H. Anderson for Mr. McCauly, and Ex-Judge Porter on behalf of Controller Green, after which Judge Leonard took the papers under consideration, reserving his decision.

THE HARLEM SWINDLE.

Continuation of the Senate Investigation Yesterday—Extraordinary Testimony of Justice McQuade.

The Senate Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into the alleged frauds in connection with the building of the new Harlem Court-house, met again yesterday in the rooms of the Assistant Board of Aldermen. The entire Committee was present, with the exception of Mr. Benedict.

George Schneider, engraver, testified that the cost of printing, binding, engraving, &c., of 150 bonds like those already offered in evidence would be $190.

E. H. Brown, a resident of Harlem, and proprietor of the lot upon which the Harlem Court-house is now built, testified that some of the $11,000 or $12,000 of the $19,000 paid for the property, were paid by Judge Porter, who searched the deed.

Benjamin F. Fairchild testified that he remembered the purchase of the lots mentioned by the last witness at the sum of $1,9000; Albert S. Winans, referred to as the person to whom the property was conveyed, was witness' nephew; when these lots were resold to the Commissioners, he knew it was intended to use them as a site for a new Court-house; did not know before he bought the lots that the Court-house would be built on them, but he asked one of the Commissioners, Mr. McQuade, how he thought they would answer the purpose; McQuade said they would want something in that location, but told him to go to the other Commissioners; he went to Wm. M. Tweed, but he said he had nothing to do with it; bought the lots with the expectation of selling them to the Commissioners; Mr. Winans had no interest in the purchase; sold the lots before he took the title.

Q.—When did you come to a definite understanding with the Commissioners for the purchase of these lots? A.—When they agreed to purchase them; I recollect Mr. Genet's name being mentioned in the matter; I saw him a couple of times on the subject, but we had no conversation except as regarding the title; I did not pay Judge Porter for searching the title for me; I made no effort to procure money from the City to complete that purchase; I received the money which came from the City, but I can't tell what I did with it; I don't know that Judge Porter received $1,000 of the money paid by the City, or that Mr. McQuade received any of it; the profit on the purchase was to my exclusive benefit; neither of the Commissioners received any money to my knowledge; I received money from Mr. Genet in reference to transactions with some property up-town.

Mr. Genet objected to an examination into his private affairs.

The Court held that the examination was pertinent to the issue.

MR. GENET—It is a piece of impertinence to inquire into my private affairs.

WITNESS—I can't give any detailed account of the money I received for the sale of this property; at this time I was not in the habit of reviewing City accounts; I don't know anything about the men who were employed on that Court-house, or whether their services were necessary or not; I had real transactions with others to the extent of several million dollars; Mr. Wm. M. Tweed never purchased any lots without consulting me.

John McQuade, a Police Justice, testified: I was one of the Commissioners on the Harlem Court-house; Mr. Fairchild had a conversation with me in regard to the site, and he asked me would the present site do; I might have said I thought it would; I did not know Mr. Fairchild had lots to sell; I can't give any explanation how it was we happened to buy the lots of which Mr. Fairchild became owner; myself and Mr. Porter and Mr. Tweed conferred in regard to the price, and Mr. Fairchild was present representing the property; when it was ascertained that the property belonged to Mr. Fairchild, authority was given to purchase it; I don't know whether I attempted to obtain the property at a lower rate than that asked; I did not authorize any one to examine the title, and do not know it was examined at all; Mr. Genet was engaged as counsel to the Commission but rendered no service in the purchase of the property; the signature to the bill now produced, awarding Mr. Genet $5,000 for legal services, is in my handwriting; I correct my two last answers by saying Mr. Genet might have rendered services which I know nothing about; I did not remonstrate against this charge, but I certified the bill in entire ignorance of the matter; I do not know that there were any minutes kept of the proceedings of the Commissioners; one of the bills is certified by me to Ingersoll & Co.; I knew the members of the Ingersoll family long prior to this transaction; the bills for walnut tables, carpets, for laying down the carpets, for rugs, lounges, shades, oil-cloth, mats, &c., amounting, altogether, to $6,873, I certified to, though I never saw the articles at all or ever heard that there were such articles; I don't know what was done with them, and can give no information on the subject; there were some articles of furniture brought to the Court-house, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, but I can't say if they were those I certified to; Mr. Cornelius Corson was the principal man among the clerks of the Court; the bill for iron, lumber, &c., is not in Mr. Genet's handwriting; Mr. Scallon was contractor, and was to be paid at ten per cent.; I certified a bill for him for $27,100—though he was paid by commission, but the items now in it were not then there; I have signed several bills at the time, on being presented by Mr. George H. E. Lynch, my clerk, and a near relative of Mr. Genet by marriage; I don't know that the lumber, costing $7,500, and iron, $16,850, were ever received; there was no work done on the lots before we got the title; I certified bills to Lynch, Palmer Jonas and Corson for services rendered, but do not know that they performed any services at the periods mentioned; I don't recollect whether these bills were attached to the certificate I signed; I signed them, and Mr. Lynch took them away to Mr. Corson to add on any bills or items they both saw fit; when I gave the certificates, no bills were attached except in one case; I can't tell how the rates for materials and labor were fixed; I never received any of the $24,000 paid for the lots; I did not receive $1,000 in connection with that Court-house; I am Vice-President of the Yorkville Savings Bank, and Mr. Genet is President.

Mr. Waterbury objected to this evidence.

Mr. Parsons said he was prepared to show $150,000 of this money went into this bank to the credit of Mr. Genet.

WITNESS—Mr. Genet and myself kept an account there; I don't know that City warrants were deposited by Mr. Genet in the bank; I will not produce any books or accounts of the bank.

Mr. McQuade was directed to make a transcript of the accounts, and the investigation then adjourned to next Tuesday week.

Funeral Services of the Late Rev. Dr. Vinton.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, D. D., took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, which was crowded to excess by the friends of the deceased. There were present at least 200 clergymen and several prominent citizens, including Gen. Dix and members of the St. George's Society. The children of the Parish school were in attendance, under the charge of Mr. E. P. Johnson. The body was inclosed in a casket covered with black cloth and ornamented with a plain silver plate and handles.

The remains were borne in procession to the chancel, Rev. Dr. Swope, of Trinity Chapel, reading the opening sentences. The casket having been deposited on the catafalque, Bishop Potter, Dr. Dix (Rector of Trinity) and Dr. Ogilby took their proper places within the chancel rails, Dr. Haight, of St. Paul's Church, occupying the stall at the lecturn, and Dr. Swope the corresponding prayer stall. The following ministers then took up their positions on the right and left of the chancel: Rev. Messrs. A. C. Kimber and J. H. Houston, of Trinity Church; Messrs. Cooke, Wiswall and Sloan, of St. John's; Mr. Olmsted, of Trinity Chapel; Mr. Crapsey, of St. Paul's; Mr. Sill, of St. Chrysostom; Dr. Hall, Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. Noyes and others.

The usual funeral services having been performed, a procession was formed of the choristers and ministers, and the remains were borne from the chancel through the centre aisle to the hearse, followed by the pall-bearers and friends, the choir singing a funeral hymn. The pall-bearers wore white scarfs, with black rosettes, and consisted of the following persons: Rev. Drs. Diller, Haskens, Schenck and Forbes, of the Theological Seminary; A. A. Low, T. N. Ogden, Prof. Davies, and Col. Patten. The remains were then conveyed to Newport, R. I., for interment.

A notice was given by Dr. Ogilby that the Bishop desired all the clergy of the diocese to meet him to-morrow evening, at Trinity Chapel, to take action with regard to the decease of Rev. Dr. Vinton.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Suits Against Butchers—Weekly Statistics—Report of the Sanitary Committee.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair.

A permit to melt fresh lard was granted to Richard Sayer, at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street.

Suits were ordered to be commenced against certain butchers for violating the sanitary code in slaughtering without permits.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report of the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Sept. 28, 1872.

Permits have been granted to 63 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 503 deaths, being a decrease of 30 from the previous week, and 49 less than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 186 deaths, constitutional 109, local 162, developmental 24, and violent causes 22. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 1 to 3, those of remittent fever from 6 to 7, those of intermittent fever from 4 to 7, those of typhus fever from 0 to 1, and those of cerebro-spinal fever from 4 to 10. The deaths from typhoid fever amounted to 13, the same as in the preceding week. The mortality of measles declined from 2 to 0, that of scarlatina from 7 to 5, that of diphtheria and croup from 30 to 23, that of whooping-cough from 7 to 5, and that of diarrheal diseases from 110 to 99. Phthisis-pulmonalis caused 76 deaths, an increase of 13, and the local respiratory diseases 33—a decrease of 6. Puerperal diseases produced 6 deaths, and Bright's disease 24; 77 deaths occurred in hospitals and other institutions. 42 deaths were certified by Coroners, 2 were homicidal, 1 suicidal, and 18 due to accident or negligence, 246 deaths were of children less than five years old, and 24 of persons seventy years old or upwards.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; sheep, 70; hogs, 28; veal, "carcass," 8; veal, "bob," 5; lambs, 4; beef, 1,140 pounds; veal, "cut," 585 pounds; poultry, 745 pounds; ham, 110 pounds; fish, 1,725 pounds.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

The Latest Emanation from the Broadway Dollar Store—A Bogus Cuban Concert Gotten Up—Arrest of J. L. Constantine.

There is a certain man who keeps a store on Broadway, full of paste jewelry, and whose amassed riches are the result of years of successful schemes and fraud. Every prominent swindle in the bogus jewelry or lottery, or "the sawdust" line, started in this City for years past, have emanated from him, and yet he has never suffered a penalty at the hands of the law, because, before entering upon a new swindle, he submits his plan to a learned lawyer, and so arranges his roguery, that though it almost reaches the legal line of dishonesty, it never passes beyond it. Three days since, one of the Police reporters of the TIMES learned of a new swindle, which, from its completeness, could only have been inaugurated by the Broadway man. Persons throughout the country received by the mail a printed letter, a handbill and six tickets for a concert in aid of the Cuban patriots. The letter and tickets were to the effect that the person addressed would have the kindness to act as agent for the sale of the tickets. The prospectus accompanying explained the object of the undertaking. The person addressed, by disposing of five would have one for his or her trouble.

The TIMES reporter proceeded to No. 18 Bond-street, and found Mr. J. L. Constantine, one of the most accomplished and polite clerks of a bogus gift concern, in charge. It is barely necessary to say that the reporter saw at once that the affair was a swindle. Mr. Constantine said that Mme. Huranez was in Philadelphia, and would not be back for a couple of days. Mr. Constantine, who gave his name as William Robinson, received the reporter very graciously, and bowed him out with all possible courtesy. The reporter next, in company with Mr. George W. Brown, of No. 82 Wall-street, representing the Cuban Junta, called on Superintendent Kelso, at Police Head-quarters. Superintendent Kelso expressed the utmost willingness to break up the swindle, and detailed Detective Reilly to attend the case. Proceeding to the Tombs, a warrant for the arrest of Constantine was procured, and Detective Reilly arrested him about 5 o'clock. The charge is that of conspiring with other persons to defraud the Cuban Republic, represented by Señor Jose Mayorga. Constantine was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned at the Tombs today. The tickets and circulars found in the place were seized, and are now at the Central Office. It is certain that the swindle has not been very successful, and that up to Constantine's arrest, but little money was received by the swindler.

BOATING.

The Single-Scull Races of the Athletic Club in Mile Heats.

Mr. Knowlton, one of the pioneer amateurs of the Metropolis, and at present a member of the Athletic Club, presented two medals of exquisite design, to be rowed for by members of the Club, except the champion. The race was decided on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, the course being for the first heat from Central Bridge to the Powder Schooner, near Fourth-avenue Bridge. The first heat was rowed on the last of the ebb-tide. For the other two heats the course was reversed, the tide having changed. It was stipulated that it should be mile heats, straight away with the tide. For the first heat Messrs. C. H. Cone and H. G. Meeker were drawn; the former having the choice of position, took the Westchester side; they were evenly started at 4:09, and made a close race for half a mile, Cone leading half a length, but not being in condition, he felt that he could not keep up the pace, and rowed over the course leisurely, Meeker winning the first heat in 7:26.

For the second heat there were three entries, as follows: P. A. Curtis, choice of position, took Westchester, R. W. Rathborne New-York, and John C. Babcock centre. At 5 o'clock they got off evenly, Mr. Babcock going to the front at once, where he remained to the end, winning the heat in 7:18½. Curtis second by a length, Rathborne last by two and a half lengths. The winners of the two heats were called for the final heat at 5:50; they were H. G. Meeker and John C. Babcock, the latter winning choice of position took the Westchester side. A fair start was effected and a beautiful race ensued, Mr. Babcock gradually creeping from half to two lengths to the front. When within fifty yards of the finish Mr. Babcock slackened his pace, Meeker going to the front, winning the final heat and race in 6:48¾, Mr. Babcock's time being 6:52½. The wind was strong from the west and the water but fair. Referee, F. J. Engelhardt; judge at the terminus, Edward Cone.

Mr. Knowlton presented the medals with a few appropriate remarks to Messrs. Meeker and Babcock on the return to the boat-house.

Employment Offices—A Lady's View of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the brief notes on this subject in your paper, and add that to those who have lost patience with the unscrupulousness of these offices, it is not soothing to follow up seductive "wants," in the TIMES and other dailies, to find at the end the well-known office and the assurance that "that girl is hired, but we have others." Who ever saw that girl?

The real remedy, as it seems to me, has been suggested. Let us do something in this matter. The burdens under which we groan are all very much what we make them or allow them to be. In no country have women so great opportunity to make social and domestic living what they should be, and yet, in no country do women observe less duties of positive social obligation. Whose duty is it to bring these servants under the law of a well-ordered home? It is utterly unreasonable to expect peasants from the fields, as many of the "just over" girls are, to come into the complicated machinery of our luxurious homes without making the whole establishment creak and jar with their undoing! Not less upsetting are the servants of a better class who, in a foreign household have been used to finding themselves in an established routine, in which they must move or go out of the way. The indifference and incapacity of many of our house-mothers, the absence of the pervasive force of a leading, intelligent will, and, not infrequently also, of the winsomeness of fine manners, tempts the last class, particularly, to insolence, wastefulness and dishonesty. This is but human nature; the disorder and waste are but the disorder and waste in any business without an informing, ruling head.

There are multitudes of women among us whose whole manner assures us that, dressed as they are, nothing can possibly be lacking of fine ladyhood. Their households are given over to servants. A society for the prevention of cruelty to children would find a field larger than Mr. Bergh's among the neglected nurse-maids of this City. Our women are broken in nerves and strength much more frequently from the unnaturalness of their idle, irresponsible lives, than from any strain of care and exercise. Worry is not care nor any necessary part of it. "The going up and down stairs" fag them out, because they have lost the use of their muscles from idleness. An Italian mother and daughters live up ninety-six steps, and are in the prime of beauty and vigor at fifty.

The American husband helps, by the indulgence with which his wife and daughters are treated, to make them helpless, unformed children. Abroad an American family often consists of a set of shiftless, over-dressed females, doing shopping, with the father wholly in the part of a courier. This class chiefly have given us there the reputation of boastful ignorance, vulgar manners and tasteless extravagance.

Irresponsible women are so numerous here as to disorganize all our homes. The work of those who try to do their duties comes to naught in regard to servants, as far as profit to themselves is reckoned reward.

If we teach them patiently, others give the higher pay for skilled service; if they steal or are drunken, "there are plenty of places" ready to take them without a "character."

Women may hold political meetings and women's rights meetings to the end of the world without beginning to get the position in social power which a thorough reform in our home influence would give them.

Is there no one of these ladies who will agitate in this direction? H. N. N.

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

His Secret Negotiations With Democrats in the Fall of 1871, While Still Pretending to be a Republican—He Appoints a Meeting and Names the Time For a Consultation.

The Binghamton *Republican* publishes to-day a long article reiterating its charges respecting the correspondence between Greeley, Carmichael, Seymour and others, beginning in the Fall of 1871, in which agreement was made to bring out Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. It is accompanied with additional detail, including an affidavit of Peter D. Van Vradenburg, in which he gives the results of several interviews with Carmichael, and an affidavit by Ex-Assemblyman Alpheus Bolt, of Delaware County, embracing an account of the origin of the scheme, and of Greeley's correspondence up to the time when he confessed his own active participation in the trick for his nomination by Democratic help.

Mr. Van Vradenburg, in his affidavit, gives the result of conversations between himself and Carmichael, from which we quote:

QUESTION—The correspondence began last September, I am told?

CARMICHAEL—Yes; I wrote to Greeley about that time, and addressed him in my letter as the next President of the United States.

QUESTION—Did you have an interview with Mr. Greeley afterward?

CARMICHAEL—I received an answer to my letter soon, in which he consented to an interview. I went to New-York then, and had a long talk with him. He told me that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic Party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him. I told him that he could not tell what Gov. Seymour would do, and asked him if he would be a candidate if Gov. Seymour would step aside and support him if nominated. He consented to be a candidate if Gov. Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him.

QUESTION—Did you see Gov. Seymour soon after that?

CARMICHAEL—Yes; I saw Seymour within a short time. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. I gave him my views and left him to think the matter over. When I saw him again, by appointment, he had made up his mind that I was right. When I first saw Gov. Seymour he preferred that Hutchins should be made a candidate.

QUESTION—Did you inform Mr. Greeley immediately of the fact that Gov. Seymour had consented to support him?

CARMICHAEL—Yes; soon after I saw Gov. Seymour.

QUESTION—What was done then?

CARMICHAEL—Well, then I went to the principal cities in the State, to consult with the Democratic leaders.

Mr. Bolt, an intimate friend of Carmichael, says that the latter visited him at his home often in the Fall of 1871, and exhibited several letters from Greeley, and afterward one from Seymour. He continues that Carmichael's plan then was to nominate Greeley by uniting some Republicans and the Democrats; that he talked up the matter with prominent citizens of this section of the State; and that, according to this statement, thirteen of them had agreed to go with him to New-York, in response to a letter from Mr. Greeley, appointing (according to deponent's best recollection) the 13th of November as the day when Mr. Greeley would be ready to receive Carmichael and his friends. The letter of invitation was dated in October, 1871. Deponent saw and read the letter, being specially invited by Carmichael to be connected with the movement, as a Republican, the others of the thirteen being Democrats. * * * Carmichael called on deponent before the time agreed on for the visit to New-York, and said the elections had gone so badly, (being Republican,) that the Greeley movement in that form, by visit to New-York, in a company, was given up. Of Carmichael's own visit to New-York, Mr. Carmichael told the deponent that he had an interview with Mr. Greeley of four hours' duration. The conversation was mainly political; and Carmichael stated Greeley's views on the Presidential candidacy. Greeley said he was willing to pass receipts with the Republican Party; that the Republican Party owed him nothing, and he owed the Republican Party nothing; and that he was willing to be a candidate of the Democrats, and that this should be understood. It was agreed at the interview that Carmichael was to see Mr. Seymour, though Greeley had doubts about Carmichael's success with Seymour. Greeley expressed his willingness that Seymour should be seen in his interest. Deponent saw five or six letters, all relating to the candidacy of Mr. Greeley. One referred to Secretary Chase as broken down; Greeley thought he should have been nominated in 1868; that it was the duty of all to act together to heal the wounds opened by the war, yet (evidently referring to Carmichael's former letter) said he (Greeley) could not see his way clearly to 1872. The next letter of Greeley in order of date, as deponent recollects, invited Carmichael and his friends to come to New-York. Among the other letters of Greeley was one in answer to a letter of Carmichael proposing to have a meeting in Otsego in Mr. Greeley's interest. The answer of Greeley, which deponent read, thanked Carmichael for the interest he had taken for Greeley, but wished that no such meeting should be held "for some time to come." This was in the Spring of 1872—according to deponent's recollection, on the 4th or 5th of April. Still another letter of Greeley to Carmichael requested Carmichael to procure to be written a letter from Mr. Seymour, to be used in his (Greeley's) interest, at the Cincinnati Convention.

The *Republican* says that another witness to this letter, whose testimony is unquestionable, confirms the reading so far, and adds that it contained these words, or words to this precise effect: Waldo Hutchings is my friend, and he will be there—at Cincinnati.

The *Republican* adds: "We have said that Greeley's action in the Fall of 1871 was deliberate, and in this connection we charge, outside of the case of Carmichael, Seymour and Hutchins, that in the County of Tioga, on the 19th day of October of last year, Mr. Greeley mentioned to Democrats who proposed to him the Presidency, the name of Gratz Brown in connection with the Presidential ticket, and that on the same day he put into Democratic ears the pledge, that in no event would he support Gen. Grant for the Presidency in 1872. On the 18th day of August preceding he had given a public pledge in his newspaper to support Grant, if nominated."

Masonic Annual Conclave of the State Commandery.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Extensive preparations are being made for the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New-York, which will be held here Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11. The reception by the Norwich Commandery will be held in a spacious water-proof tent, which has been procured for the purpose. A grand parade and reunion takes place on Thursday, the 10th. The reception tent will accommodate between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. Manhattan Commandery, of New-York, and other Masonic bodies, will hold their encampment here during the convention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons, this morning, elected James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Grand Master; George E. Downsberry, of Mound City, Deputy; and Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, Senior Grand Warden.

Tammany Terrorism in the Seventh Ward.

The Tammany Party in the Seventh Ward, having determined to try and carry that part of the City in the coming election, do not stop at any means, even terrorism, to effect their purpose. For example, Tommy Shields, a Trustee of the Board of Education and President of the Seventh Ward William M. Tweed Club, is candidate for Alderman of his district. On Tuesday night he met Dr. E. Heard, of Park-street, at the corner of Market-street and East Broadway, and asked the doctor if he was not going to vote for him, "Tommy." The doctor indignantly refused to do so, and Shields struck him savagely. He soon found that the doctor was the better man of the two, so he ran away. Again, a prominent merchant of this City went into a restaurant in the same Ward, and was set upon by some men, who, with the aid of the bar-keeper, robbed him. Three were arrested and taken to Essex Market Police Court, where the victim positively identified and lodged a complaint against them. But the hotel-keeper stepped up to and whispered a few words in Justice Shandley's ear, and the men were immediately discharged. These are only two of several similar cases which have occurred in this Ward. The more respectable residents are determined to resist the tyranny of ruffian politicians.

Abandoning Greeley.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, late a Greeley organ, and now earnest for Grant, reports that the colored Greeley Club of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, had "determined to recant every profession of confidence in the Democracy which it made when a political millenium seemed imminent." It adds: "Nor did it stop here, but supplemented its recantation by an indorsement of Grant and the Kellogg State ticket. The best recruiting officers the Grant Republicans now have are the Democratic committee men."

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

How Mr. Greeley Treats the Sailor Boys.

Mr. Greeley's insult to the soldiers who periled their lives for the nation, and who gathered in friendly Convention at Pittsburg, will long be remembered, and the rude rebuff he gave a young sailor boy from the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, this State, will tend to add to the testimony already accumulating to prove that Mr. Greeley despised the defenders of the flag. W. J. Hill, of Garnerville, N. Y., is an old sailor, serving many years on the frigate Congress, and when the war broke out was living on the results of years of saving while at sea, in a hotel built by those savings. He believed his sea days past; but when the war broke out he volunteered his services, and, with two sons, was mustered into the naval forces. Father and sons served throughout the entire rebellion, and were honorably discharged from the service of the United States. One son, James M. Hill, not strong enough for the demands of out-door labor, desired to obtain employment at the New-York Post-office. The elder Hill knew Mr. Greeley, who had frequently stopped at the hotel of the former, and after obtaining letters from distinguished Republicans of the district, Mr. Hill started for the office of the *Tribune* accompanied by his son. Mr. Greeley remembered Mr. Hill, but greeted him with the savage manner for which the humanitarian is remarkable, and when Mr. Hill made known his visit, the Philosopher broke into a roar of cursing, and closed with—

"Why in h——l" don't you send the boy laying railroads or splitting wood?"

Mr. Hill took his pale and invalid boy home, and now says the old tar:

"Mr. Greeley will find that the boys of Rockland will remember his kindness and courtesy."

Camp and Greeley.

The young men now playing at editing the *Tribune*, in absence of their chief, display more than juvenile indiscretion. Their treatment of the Pacific Railway alleged bribery cases would discredit an infant school. In the latest instance, seizing on a memorandum more than ten years old, and which was made public a long time ago, during the pendency of a lawsuit in Washington, they have overlooked the fact that every material point which it furnishes tells against their friends, and have resorted to a process of garbling so clumsy as to quite defeat the vindictive purpose they have in view. For example, in order to injure one political opponent, they assert that "Mr. Speaker Blaine" received a fabulous bribe for his Congressional influence, before he ever was in Congress at all, and at a time when the real Speaker of the House was Galusha A. Grow—a Greeley man—and forgetting that nearly all the active agents in the alleged corruption were then Democrats, and are now ardent supporters of the Sage of Chappaqua. Thus, the President of the Railway Company at the time this list was made—the Gen. Stone mentioned—was always a Democrat; and the active agent in securing the "influence" needed to pass the bill was Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., who is a shining light in the Democratic Coalition Party. So, too, erroneously supposing the list shown them by its accidental possessor to be the only one in existence, they imagined themselves safe in making such alterations and suppressions as would involve Blaine—a conspicuous opponent—in place of Blair, a nobody, and which would conceal the implication of Mr. Greeley through his factotum Camp.

In regard to this last transaction, it will not do to plead that Camp received this promise of stock for his own use. Camp was nobody, except as he represented some powerful influence needed by the Company; and this influence he claimed to be the New-York *Tribune*. It is not true that he and Mr. Greeley were at the time on other than friendly terms, for the latter always responded promptly to the moves of the former. Shortly after the purchase of the railway franchise by Mr. Hallett, Camp called on him at his office, and in the name of Mr. Greeley demanded, with an unsurpassable effrontery, certain changes in the character of the "consideration" given him, and enforced this demand by a threat of *Tribune* vengeance in case of refusal. Such was the intolerable insolence of his manner, evidently inspired by his consciousness of powerful backing, that he was shown out of the office; and it was soon made apparent that his boasted influence with Mr. Greeley was not overstated. It afterward became necessary to placate the latter, by satisfying Mr. Camp, in order to secure the aid of the *Tribune* in working up the enterprise.

In fact, this old memorandum possesses no political importance whatever, except as showing Mr. Greeley's connection with the Pacific Railroad lobby; and this, we apprehend, is quite a different significance from what our young friends desired to show. It is another instance of the engineer being hoist by his own petard; and such clumsy engineering could scarcely produce any other result. Where the sport comes in the public will not be slow to perceive.

Tammany Assessments.

While the Greeleyites are making loud complaints about alleged assessments on office-holders for political purposes, they wholly ignore the fact that the system of assessment is being carried out by their own leaders. The following document has been forwarded to every Tammany office-holder in this City:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. —, 1872.

SIR: The Democratic Republican General Committee of New-York are much in want of funds to pay the legitimate and necessary expenses of the coming National, State and County elections, to be held in November ensuing, and request from you, for that purpose, a contribution of $12.

By paying that amount to the collector, Mr. John D. Newman, at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige,

Yours, truly and respectfully,
JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
Horace F. Clarke, Samuel J. Tilden,
Jerome Buck, Oliver Charlick,
Timothy Brennan, Edmund Burke,
Finance Committee, 1872.
JOHN W. CHANLER,
Chairman Dem. Rep. General Committee.
WM. H. QUINCEY, } Secretaries.
ANTHONY EICKHOFF,

The Federal Supervisors of Election—Judge Woodruff's Work.

Judge Woodruff was in his office yesterday, preparing to issue the commissions to Federal supervisors of elections. He stated that his remarks in Court on Tuesday were final as far as deciding the issue between Apollo Hall and Tammany is concerned, and he will not write out any formal opinion in the matter. All the objections to the names are before his Honor, and to save time, he has attached the seal in blank to all the commissions, in itself no small work. He will fill them up as fast as he has completed the examinations in each Assembly District, beginning, if possible, with the First. Commissioner Davenport has been directed to prepare a new list of applications, with all the alterations and additions, and it will probably be at least a week before the appointments are made. The hall-ways of the building in Chambers-street were crowded yesterday by local politicians, anxious to know whether friends are to be appointed. The Chief Supervisor was engaged all day in purging the list of applicants of the names which have been objected to in the First Assembly District. The list will probably be ready to be sent to Judge Woodruff this morning.

Letter from Hon. John A. King Accepting the Nomination for Elector.

GREAT NECK, Long Island, Sept. 26, 1872.

Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman Republican State Committee:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor this evening to receive your letter of the 24th September, announcing that at an executive meeting of the Republican State Committee I had been designated as a candidate for Presidential elector in place of Hon. George W. Curtis.

While I greatly regret the necessity which constrained Mr. Curtis to withdraw—a name which in our district is a tower of strength—I shall, with pleasure, accept the honorable position assigned to me, feeling that it is the duty of every citizen to aid in keeping from power the corrupt coalition now arrayed against an Administration which has fostered so successfully the welfare of our country in its every interest.

Thanking you for the agreeable terms in which you have conveyed the Committee's appointment, I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. KING.

Mass-Meeting and Banner-Raising in Brooklyn—An Immense Gathering.

A grand out-door mass-meeting and banner raising took place Tuesday evening in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Central Grant and Wilson Club of that Ward, of which Gen. I. S. Catlin is President. Though intended for only a ward meeting, there were present at one time from eight to ten thousand people. The Tanners and Cobblers of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards were out in force, making a fine display with their new uniforms and torches. At least 1,000 were in line. Addresses were made by [illegible], which were received with great enthusiasm. A poem, written for the occasion by Geo. W. Bungay, entitled "Gen. Dix and the Flag," was read by Gen. Catlin, eliciting enthusiastic applause. It was one of the largest Republican meetings ever held in Brooklyn.

Self-Constituted Leaders.

In his speech at Wilmington, Ohio, Gen. J. A. Garfield said: "In the last few years we have had men who have come as near being leaders as any man this country has produced. I doubt if any man in these United States was ever a greater popular leader than Salmon P. Chase—I speak his name with reverence. He began to advocate the anti-slavery cause when to do it was to be contemptible in the eyes of most people. He gave his young manhood to that cause, and he saw it grow with him until finally it triumphed in Ohio, and Ohio honored him by making him twice her Governor, and then sent him to the Senate of the United States. Finally through her influence, he entered the Cabinet, and he was our great finance minister in time of war. At last he was clothed with the highest judicial office on the face of this earth. But after the ermine of the Chief-Justice fell upon his shoulders, he still hungered and thirsted for one place more, and he thought, and many thought with him, that when the two parties were struggling in the field for the mastery if he would throw the weight of his great name and influence on the side of the Democratic Party an avalanche of Republican votes would follow him. In a sad and evil hour he went, and there are more men seated in single file from here to that window than followed Salmon P. Chase into the Democratic Party. Seward and Johnson united, with the whole patronage of the Executive Department in their hands, tried the same thing, and they failed, and were left high up on the shore to perish in the rains and winds of heaven. Only a few weeks ago there was another case, and, I suppose, since Mr. Lincoln's death no man came so near having the worship of the negro race as Charles Sumner. For twenty-five years he has been their able and untiring advocate, standing forth through evil and good report as their defender. They learned to reverence, almost to worship him, and in their state of general ignorance probably there was a better chance for them to be led than any other body of men in this country; and Charles Sumner, thinking that he had his grasp on four millions of colored people in this country, and with his heart filled with personal dislike for the President of the United States, forgetting the great broad considerations of his country in his purpose to smite one man, at last wrote his letter of advice to the colored people, seeking to carry them with him into the Democratic camp. Well, now, fellow-citizens, I believe that one of our great trees out here, blown over in the wind, would take up more of the soil of Clinton County on its roots than Sumner has carried of the negro population of this country with him. Mr. Sumner has utterly failed to lead those people, for the instincts of their hearts recognize where their salvation is."

The "Dummy."

We find the following in a Richmond (Va.) paper:

In Gov. Wells' great speech, made in Petersburg, after commenting upon Mayor Keiley's indorsement of the Kuklux organization, he read the following extract from the Mayor's speech, made at Petersburg, on Wednesday night:

"What shall I say of the dummy driving his horse along the 'Jersey' beach and calling himself President?"

I know, said the Governor, Mayor Keiley as an accomplished scholar; a gentleman noted for his refinement and culture; ordinarily courteous and polite. I am surprised that he, of all men, the Chief Magistrate of the queenly City of Richmond, who knows so well what decent respect requires, should have been betrayed into the use of such grossly improper language, but as he asked the question, I answer:

Who was the matchless hero of Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg?

"The dummy who drives his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that led 100,000 heroes to victory over Lee and his before unconquered army from the Rapidan to the Wilderness—to the James, to Petersburg, to Richmond and the old apple-tree at Appomattox?

"It was the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that planned, that flanked, that fought, that shelled, that charged at Steadman, at Fort Hell and Fort Damnation?

"It was the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that seized the tiger of secession by the throat, and, holding him there, said to those who caviled, to those who hoped and those who feared, "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it, after the victory was won and the Union safe, said to Lee and the conquered army whose courage, honor and manhood he respected, "Return to your homes and you shall not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as you observe your parole and obey the laws of the place where you reside?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that said to Lee, "Let the soldiers of your army who own the horses in their charge take them home with them, for they will need them for their Spring plowing and other farm-work?"

"It was the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it when Lee, Wise and other Confederate Generals were indicted by a Virginia Grand Jury said "The officers and men paroled at Appomattox cannot be tried for treason—good faith as well as true policy dictates that we should observe the condition of that Convention?"

"It was the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that said "Six years having elapsed since the last gun was fired, is it not time that the disabilities imposed by the Fifteenth Amendment should be removed?"

"It was the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that restored Virginia and reclad her in the full, bright, shining garb of a sovereign State, and now calm and serene, unangered, patient and faithful, dares, unmindful of the threats, the abuse and the lying slanders heaped upon him, to do his duty alike to friend and foe, to God, his country and himself?

"It is the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who is it that will live in the hearts of his countrymen—revered at home and abroad, the great soldier, the modest citizen, and the faithful public servant, unostentatious, unassuming, brave, without ambition, forbearing, resolute in doing what he deems right, but never offensive in asserting himself as soldier, General or chief—for a thousand years after his poor detractors have gone down to a forgotten grave?

"It is the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

No words can give any adequate description of the dramatic effect and tremendous power of the reply. The voice of the speaker was clear as a bell, and was heard by every man of the 3,000 present, and might have been heard by 20,000. As often as he commenced the refrain, "It is the dummy," the audience arose, shouted, cheered, laughed and wept alternately. Such an effect has rarely ever been produced on a mass of people. It seemed an inspiration. The effect of that meeting will never be forgotten.

The Barrel Organs.

Really the *Tribune* must take the *World* in hand, or the *World* must discipline the *Tribune*, for since these papers have ceased to be organs they play sadly out of tune. Here is the *World* one day denounces the National Election law as "despotic," "unconstitutional," "centralizing," "inquisitorial," &c., &c., through the whole catalogue of adjectives which we haven't room to quote, and a few days after the *Tribune* favors—timidly it is true—the application of that same law in every town and village. And both support Greeley for President because he favors and insists upon the enforcement of an "unconstitutional" and "despotic" and "centralizing" law, but is opposed to the "unconstitutional," "despotic" and "centralizing" tendencies of the present Administration!

The Architect of Ruin.

From the New-York World, Feb. 3, 1863.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, in a letter concerning Greeley and the *Tribune*, uses this remarkable language:

"I again admonish my countrymen to shake off this incubus, to emancipate themselves from their mental thraldom, before all is lost. Mr. Greeley, the infatuated victim of the wildest ambition, will soon, amid 'the crash of worlds and the wreck of matter,' be seized with a 'remorse that comes too late.' I speak not idly. This architect of ruin has much to answer for."

Mr. Weed's prophecy, unless we are greatly mistaken, is already being verified. Mr. Greeley cannot to-day be blind to the ruin which he and those whom he leads have brought upon the country. He must already be seized with that "too late remorse" which, when it comes in full power, will be sharper than any serpent's tooth—sharper than loss of fortune, loss of friends; sharper than undeserved ignominy or deserved death. The new phase of character in which he appears of late, as the opponent of a continuance far longer than three months "of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery," and the advocate of a "settlement in the interest of humanity of commerce" is explained by this "late remorse." It is impossible that he can have abandoned the policy he has pursued since the beginning of the war for any other reason than this. It is impossible that he himself can have entered into written negotiations with that flibbertigibbet, Wm. Cornell Jewett, "respecting our national affairs, and especially so delicate a matter as intervention," except goaded by "too-late remorse" to any frantic means of averting the ruin of which he has been the architect.

But, unless we have been greatly misinformed, there are other reasons than these obvious ones for believing that a remorse, not to be repented of, (as his remorse for the "on to Richmond" lunacy after the Bull-run disaster was,) has already seized upon him. The treasure wasted, the hundreds of thousands of noble lives sacrificed fruitlessly, the country divided, the fair, proud hope of a young nation gone, have already taken hold on him—have already wrung piteous tears and pusillanimous disclaimers—and in the hour when our disasters culminate and an outraged people make requisition for justice, Mr. Greeley will fall upon his knees and cry "just once" to be saved from the consequences of the ruin of a nation, as he cried "just once" to be saved from the consequences of the ruin of an army. But neither repentance, nor brain fever, nor tears, nor the sacrifice of a friend as a scapegoat, will then save him. To the architect of ruin will then come the doom which his own hands have wrought.

How About Local Self-Government?

One of Greeley's pet grievances is that Arkansas does not permit all the men who took up arms against the Government in the rebellion to vote. He dwelt upon this in his speech in Cleveland, Ohio, and said that he "demanded" for them enfranchisement. The demand causes the Providence *Journal* to inquire: "How does he expect to enforce his demand in the event of his election? One of the complaints of the Reformers, one of his own complaints, against the Republican Party, is the tendency of the Federal Government to consolidation, to usurpation of the reserved rights of the States. Does he mean to interfere with the suffrage of Arkansas? No law of the United States disfranchises these men. It is the law of Arkansas, enacted wisely or not, by the people of Arkansas; what has the President of the United States to do with it?"

Mr. Greeley's Prototype.

From the New-York World, Jan. 16, 1863.

* * * Under its (false prophecy) influence for many years past the editor of the *Tribune* has gradually accumulated a record of false prophecies in regard to matters, both small and great, which puts him fairly by the side of a certain Roman soldier immortalized by the Emperor Gallienus.

The Emperor's archers were shooting in his presence, when one among their number signalized himself by failing to hit the target sixty times in succession. The Emperor called the man to his side and presented him with a silver medal. The bystanders and the archer himself exhibiting some natural surprise at this token of Imperial favor, "Do not be astonished, my friend," said the Emperor, "you have earned your medal, for in all my experience I never met a man who possessed such a genius for missing as yourself."

The New-Jersey Republicans.

At the Essex Republican Convention, held at the Court-house, Elizabethtown, Sept. 17, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Convention take occasion to indorse most fully and heartily the legislative course of our representative, Hon. F. W. Tobey, and claim that no county in the State can boast of a truer member, or one more attentive to the interests of his constituents, or more honest in the discharge of his duties. Deeming him eminently entitled to this endorsement, we take pleasure in again presenting his name, and by acclammation nominating him for re-election.

The vote was taken by rising, and the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Tobey unanimously nominated.

The Results thus Far.

From the Evening Post, Oct. 2.

There are two facts which stand out prominently as the most marked results of the Presidential canvass thus far, and which, it seems to us, must be acknowledged by all thinking and candid men, whose judgment has not been disturbed or warped by partisan violence and passion. The necessary discussion of Mr. Greeley's character and history have made it more and more manifest every day that he is not, in the public estimation, a man to whom can be safely entrusted the great responsibility of discharging the duties of the important and dignified position to which he aspires. This is the first fact. The second is, that the discussion of Gen. Grant's character and the character of his Administration, have made it more and more manifest every day that the wisest and safest thing the American people can do is to entrust him with power for a second term. Let us deal with the first fact first.

We have shown more than once that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was a piece of clever political chicanery, made possible by an utter misapprehension of his assumed popularity with the people at large. It has never been denied that the event was received by the most thoughtful men of that Convention with a mingled feeling of astonishment and disgust, and those who finally were constrained to accede to it did so, not because they acknowledged in him any fitness for the office, but simply and solely because they supposed his popularity with the people was such that it would be possible to elect him. At Baltimore precisely the same impression prevailed. There was not in the whole country a man more universally detested by Democrats. Many of their leading men and many of their leading journals were perfectly unreserved, from the time that Mr. Greeley was first talked of as the Democratic candidate, to the time of the Convention at Baltimore, in the avowal of their thorough want of confidence in and respect for him as a man, and of their belief that his nomination would be the death-knell of the party. But the party accepted him; as he was accepted at Cincinnati, only because it was supposed that his popularity was so great that he would draw off enough votes from the Republicans to defeat Grant; and the leading Democrats and Democratic journals, who had hitherto opposed him, acquiesced in the party decision, not from conviction, but in obedience to their party fealty.

How utterly mistaken in their calculations the managers in both Conventions were, is now manifest to all men. The elections in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine showed that Mr. Greeley's popularity, in his own party was a myth; that although the local issues in each of those States, so far as they influenced the elections of all, were in his favor, the result proved that he had little other strength than that which the Democratic nominations gave him. The contest was narrowed down to the old struggle between the two parties, and if a personal liking for Mr. Greeley gave him a few hundred votes on the one side, the personal dislike of him probably lost him as many on the other. But few will deny now that the nomination of almost any prominent Democrat at Baltimore would have been stronger than that of Mr. Greeley; and there can be no doubt that of all the men who were talked of as likely to receive that at Cincinnati, Mr. Greeley was the one who had absolutely the least chance of being successful at the polls.

It is easy to see this now. There were a few who foresaw it four months ago. They foresaw it because that was plain to them which the canvass has made manifest to everybody, that what was supposed to be the popular estimate of Mr. Greeley had no existence to any large extent. Not only is it now evident that a blunder was committed, based on a misconception, but very much about Mr. Greeley that hitherto was known only to comparatively few in number, the exigencies of a political canvass have made known to the general public. His want of firmness of purpose and of political integrity; his weakness of character and infirmity of judgment; his unhappy choice of associates and his incapability of discrimination as to the character of others, or the character of their acts; his hungry ambition for office and his jealous and unrelenting spirit toward those who, he has thought, have kept him out of it; his weak and timid lenity in the rebellion, and his want of any high sense of patriotism during that trying period, have all been proved from the record and by a thousand facts and incidents hitherto not known, or, at least, not brought out in such strong colors or so generally discussed. It is not too much to say that no public man in this country was ever before brought to such an ordeal, nor has any one ever before come out of a similar trial in so wretched and miserable a plight.

And yet this is not because he has been the object of special attack, so much as because it has been impossible to defend him. Men and journals who before his nomination did all they could to prevent it, by adducing the multiplied reasons in the actual occurrences of his life and pointing out the salient defects of his character, have never attempted to answer themselves when they were constrained by party pressure to accept the nomination; nor have they been answered by anybody else. Mr. Greeley himself has made hundreds of public addresses, and in attempting his own defense, in defining his own policy, in laying down his own rules of conduct, and in his discussion of public affairs and of public men, has presented himself in such attitudes and such lights to his countrymen, who, if they did not hear, have read his speeches, that there has been little need to prove how unfit a man he is to be entrusted with great responsibilities. It has only seemed necessary that the public should become familiarized with a certain estimate of the character of the man, to adopt it universally. The careful consideration of the low estimate has insured its adoption to so large an extent that Mr. Greeley, who, it was alleged four months ago, had the whole country at his back, has sunk into a mere party candidate, taken up under a misapprehension.

Should he be defeated in November, of which there is every human possibility, the Democratic journals will be for a few weeks very curious reading. One almost shrinks from the contemplation of the treatment he is likely to receive in that case at the hands of the men who are now compelled to uphold him. And, when they abandon him, what is there left for him? Mr. Webster said, "Where shall I go;" Mr. Greeley will probably have to say, "Where have I gone?" He will have gained no new friends, and of those whom he counted as friends before, either he was mistaken in supposing he had their esteem, or else where he did possess it he has forfeited it as the inevitable consequence of his strange alliance with life-long enemies.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]	Western Union...	70⅝	1800	Union Pacific....	38⅜
[illegible]	do..........c.	70⅝	400	do..........c.	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	1100	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	200	do.........b3.	38⅜
[illegible]	do..........c.	70⅝	400	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	71	200	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do.........b3.	71⅛	200	do..........c.	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	70⅞	500	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do..........c.	70⅝	100	do.........b3.	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	500	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	700	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do.........s3.	70⅝	600	do..........c.	38¼
[illegible]	do..........c.	70½	100	N. Y. C. & H. R...	92⅝
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	5	do............	93½
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	1000	North-western...	71¼
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	100	do.........b4.	71¼
[illegible]	do..........c.	70⅝	200	do............	71⅛
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	100	do............	71
[illegible]	do............	70⅝	300	do.........s3.	70⅞
[illegible]	do..........c.	70⅝	1000	do............	70⅞
[illegible]	Pacific Mail......	76⅛	1000	do..........c.	70⅞
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	600	do............	71
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	200	do..........c.	71
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	300	do.........s3.	71
[illegible]	do.........s3.	76⅛	100	do..........c.	71⅛
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	100	do............	71⅛
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	100	Lake Shore.......	87⅝
[illegible]	do............	76¼	100	do.........s3.	87½
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	100	do..........c.	87⅝
[illegible]	do..........c.	76⅛	200	C., C. & I. C......	34¾
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	200	Bost. Hart. & E..	7⅝
[illegible]	do..........c.	76⅞	100	do............	7⅝
[illegible]	do.........b3.	76⅛	200	do.........b3.	7⅝
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	600	do............	7⅝
[illegible]	do..........c.	76⅛	100	do.........s3.	7⅝
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	300	do..........c.	7⅝
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	100	do.........b3.	7¾
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	600	do............	7¾
[illegible]	Rock Island......	110⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.......	43⅛
[illegible]	do............	110⅝	1000	do............	43
[illegible]	Erie Railway..b3.	47⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 113⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, old...	72	900	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	76⅜
4,000	Va. 6s, con......	50⅜	100	do.........b3.	76⅛
[illegible]	Missouri 6s.....	92¼	300	do..........c.	76¼
4,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	87⅝	300	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do............	87½	200	do..........c.	76⅜
[illegible]	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	75¼	600	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do............	75½	200	do..........c.	76⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	94	200	do.........b3.	76
[illegible]	do............	94¼	800	do............	76½
[illegible]	H. & St. J. 8s. con.	86	100	do............	76⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	102½	1700	do............	76½
17,000	O. & M. 2d x int.	84	100	do.........b3.	76⅝
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92¾	100	do..........c.	76⅜
4,000	Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa div.	87	500	do............	76⅜
			700	do............	76½
[illegible]	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88	100	do.........b3.	76⅝
[illegible]	B., H. & E. 1st.	39	300	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	Bur., C. Rap. & M. 1st.	91½	600	do............	76½
			300	do............	76⅝
1,000	Cent. Pa. G. Bs.	99¾	100	do............	76½
[illegible]	Continental Bk...	91½	700	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	Bk. of Commerce.	117	500	do.........b3.	76⅜
[illegible]	Canton Co....b. c.	93¾	1600	do............	76¼
[illegible]	Quick. M. Co......	43	30	L. S. & M. So. R..	88
[illegible]	Quicksilver Pref..	54	800	do..bet. call.	88
100	Mariposa Pref..c.	2½	20	Clev. & P. G..b. c.	88½
[illegible]	do..........c.	2	100	Chi. & N. W. b.c.c.	71
[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Exp.	86	900	do............	71⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	92¾	100	do.........s3.	71
[illegible]	do............	92⅝	1600	do............	71¼
[illegible]	Erie Railway..b.c.	47⅜	500	do............	71⅜
[illegible]	West. Union Tel..	70⅝	100	B., H. & Erie R...	7⅝
81	do..........c.	70¾	100	do....b.c...c.	7⅝
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	70¾	200	do............	7½
[illegible]	do............	70⅞	200	do.........b3.	7¾
100	do.........b3.	71	300	do............	7¾
[illegible]	do............	71	400	do............	7⅞
[illegible]	do............	71	200	do........b30.	8
[illegible]	do............	71¼	300	do.........b3.	8
400	do............	71	1400	do............	8
1100	do............	70⅞	100	do.........b3.	8⅛
[illegible]	do............	70⅞	100	do.........s3.	8
[illegible]	do............	70⅞	200	do........b10.	8
200	do............	71	500	do............	8
100	do............	71⅛	100	do..........c.	8
500	do..........c.	71⅛	100	do............	8
1100	do............	71⅛	500	do............	8⅛
[illegible]	do..........c.	71¼	500	do.........b3.	8¼
700	do............	71⅛	600	do............	8¼
100	do.........b3.	71⅛	100	do........b60.	8⅛
800	do..........c.	71¼	200	do.........b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do............	71⅜	200	do............	8⅜
1100	do............	71¼	300	do............	8⅛
500	do..........c.	71⅛	100	do.........b4.	8⅜
[illegible]	do............	71¼	200	do.........b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do............	71⅜	100	do............	8¼
[illegible]	Pac. Mail. S. S. Co.	76⅛	300	U. Pac...b. c...b3.	38⅜
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	76⅜	1500	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	100	do..........c.	38⅜
700	do.........s3.	76	100	Chi. & R. I..b. c.c.	110⅝
1700	do............	76	800	do............	110⅝
1400	do............	76⅛	100	do..........c.	110⅝
1800	do............	76	200	Mil. & St. Paul..c.	54
[illegible]	do..........c.	76	20	do...bet. call.	55
[illegible]	do............	75⅞	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	74¾
[illegible]	do............	75¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q..s3.	134¼
500	do............	75½	77	Mar. & C. 1st Pf..	25
[illegible]	do............	76	100	Ohio & M..b. c.b3.	43⅛
[illegible]	do............	75⅞	700	do............	43⅛
[illegible]	do............	76	100	do..........c.	43
1000	do............	76⅛	100	do............	43⅛
100	do..........c.	76⅛	500	C., C. & I.C.b.c.b3.	35
1000	do............	76¼	500	Lou. & Nashville..	81
[illegible]	do..........c.	76¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	115⅝	10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	113⅝
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅝	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114
[illegible]	U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.	114⅝	6,000	do............	113¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅝	500	do............	114
[illegible]	do............	113⅝	2,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	111⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

[illegible]	Pacific Mail.....	76⅛	600	Lake Shore.......	87⅛
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	100	do.........s3.	87½
[illegible]	do............	76	100	do..........c.	87⅛
[illegible]	do............	76⅛	500	do............	87¼
[illegible]	do............	76¼	100	C., C. & I. C......	34⅞
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	100	do.........s3.	34¾
[illegible]	do............	76½	100	do.........b3.	35
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	200	do............	35
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	100	do..........c.	35
[illegible]	do..........c.	76⅜	500	B., H. & Erie....	8⅜
[illegible]	St. Paul..........	54½	100	do.........b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	Western Union..	71⅛	400	do............	8⅜
1400	do............	71¼	900	do............	8¼
2200	do............	71¼	1800	do............	8⅜
[illegible]	Union Pacific...c.	38⅛	200	do.........b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do............	38⅛	100	do............	8⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. C. Hudson.	92¾	300	do............	8⅜
[illegible]	do............	93	900	North-western....	71⅛
[illegible]	do............	92⅝	500	do............	71¼
[illegible]	Erie Railroad.....	47⅜	500	do............	71⅜
[illegible]	do............	47⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, old...	72¼	50	Wells-Fargo Ex...	87⅛
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, new..	72¾	100	do............	88¼
[illegible]	N. Y. S. 7s, B'y Loan, reg.....	107	100	do............	88⅛
			100	United States Ex.	75⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F..	102	10	West. U.Tel..opg.	70⅛
[illegible]	C. F. & M., 1st..	82¼	200	do..bet. call.	71⅛
[illegible]	Un. Pac. 10s, in.	79¼	3800	do............	71⅜
18	Maryland Coal.b.c.	20	2700	do............	71⅛
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad..	111⅛	100	do..........c.	71⅜
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	111⅛	400	do............	71⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92⅞	1200	do............	71⅜
700	do............	93	100	do..........c.	71⅜
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	93	500	do..........c.	71⅜
[illegible]	Erie Railroad.....	47¼	600	do............	71⅜
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	48	800	do............	71⅜
[illegible]	Erie Railroad Pf.	70	600	do............	71⅜
[illegible]	Union Pac....b. c.	38⅛	100	Pac.M.S.S.Co..b3.	76⅛
[illegible]	do............	38⅜	300	do............	76⅜
400	do............	38⅜	1600	do..bet. call.	76⅛
[illegible]	do............	38⅜	1000	do.........s3.	76⅜
[illegible]	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	87⅜	1800	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do............	87⅜	900	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W...b.c.	71⅛	200	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do............	71⅜	200	do........b10.	77
[illegible]	do............	71⅛	600	do............	76½
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	86¼	700	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.....	110⅝	500	do............	76⅛
[illegible]	do..........c.	110⅝	200	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do.....b.c.c.	110⅝	600	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	Ohio & M..b.c.b2.	43⅛	500	do............	76⅜
[illegible]	do............	43	1800	do............	77
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.Pf.b3.	75	1000	do............	77⅛
[illegible]	Del., L. & W..b.c.	96½	500	do............	77¼
[illegible]	B.,H. & E..b.c.b3.	8⅛	2200	do............	77⅜
[illegible]	do............	8¼	800	do............	77¼
[illegible]	do.........b3.	8¼	800	do............	77⅜
[illegible]	do.........b3.	8⅛	1100	do............	77¼
[illegible]	do............	8¾	100	do..........c.	77⅛
[illegible]	Morris & Essex R.	91⅛	1100	do............	77⅜
[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	33	100	Mariposa Pref....	2⅞
[illegible]	Miss., K.&T..b.c..	41⅛			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]	Pacific Mail......	77¼	100	Union Pacific.....	38⅛
[illegible]	do............	77⅛	100	do............	38⅜
[illegible]	do............	77¼	500	Erie Railroad....	48
[illegible]	do............	77⅜	100	do............	48⅛
1100	do............	77⅛	100	do.........b3.	48⅛
[illegible]	do............	77¾	400	do............	48¼
[illegible]	do............	77½	300	do............	48⅛
[illegible]	do.........b3.	77⅛	300	North-western ...	71¼
[illegible]	do............	77⅜	600	do........b60.	72¼
400	do............	77¼	600	do.........s3.	71⅛
[illegible]	do............	77⅛	800	do............	71⅛
100	do.........b3.	77¼	1400	do.........s3.	71
1500	do............	77	100	do.........b3.	71⅛
1500	do............	77⅛	100	North-western Pf.	86¼
200	do.........s3.	77	200	Ohio & Miss...b3.	43
1300	do............	77¼	100	Rock Island.....	110⅝
[illegible]	do............	77⅛	100	do............	110¾
[illegible]	do............	77	600	B., H. & Erie.....	8⅞
[illegible]	do.........b3.	77	400	do............	8¼
[illegible]	do............	76⅞	800	do............	8
[illegible]	do............	76¾	300	do............	8⅛
[illegible]	do............	76½	300	West. Union...s3.	71¼
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	800	do............	71⅜
400	do............	76⅜	400	do............	71¼
[illegible]	do............	76½	3000	do............	71⅛
500	do............	76⅜	200	do.........b3.	71¼
[illegible]	do............	76¼	700	do.........s3.	71
[illegible]	do............	76⅜	100	do.........b3.	71⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	92⅝	1000	do............	71
[illegible]	do............	92⅝	1400	do............	70⅞
[illegible]	do............	92¾	100	St. Paul Pref......	74¾
[illegible]	do.........b3.	92⅞	200	Lake Shore........	87¾
[illegible]	C. C. & I. C.......	34⅞	100	do............	87⅝
[illegible]	United States Ex.	75⅛	200	do.........b3.	87⅜
[illegible]	do............	75⅛	200	do............	87⅛

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2—P. M.

We compile from the first of October schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded (gold) Stocks of the Government, together with the changes by reduction in the principal and interest of the debt since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration of the public finances came into office:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, OCT. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
[illegible] 1862......	$256,852,650	$32,840,250	$289,692,900
[illegible] 1864......	36,964,100	36,315,300	73,279,400
[illegible] 1865......	119,993,900	37,085,000	157,078,900
[illegible] 1865, new.	154,948,450	59,997,400	214,945,850
[illegible] 1867......	227,471,600	91,792,250	319,263,850
[illegible] 1868......	25,364,400	13,706,500	39,070,900
Total 5-20s.	$801,595,100	$271,736,700	$1,073,331,800
[illegible] 1881......	91,157,200	192,524,000	283,681,200
[illegible] 10-40s......	65,649,150	128,938,150	194,587,300
[illegible] 1874......	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
[illegible] 1881.	72,748,950	127,251,050	200,000,000
[illegible]	$1,025,105,400	$736,474,900	$1,771,580,300
[illegible] March 4, 1869...			2,107,846,150
[illegible] of Funded Debt..........			$336,265,850
[illegible] Interest charge, 1869.........			$124,255,350
[illegible] yearly charge...........			102,149,145
[illegible] Interest charge.............			$22,106,205
[illegible] in Funded Debt as above.....			$336,265,850
[illegible] of Treasury Circulation......			22,202,723
[illegible] payments on Debt............			$358,468,573

TREASURY CIRCULATION, OCT. 1, 1872.

[illegible] Notes............	$356,086,150
[illegible] held to redeem Certificates.........	15,420,000
[illegible] Notes............	$342,456,150
[illegible] Deposits (no interest)............	15,62[illegible],000
[illegible] Greenbacks............	6,585,000
[illegible] New Fund............	14,000,000
[illegible] Certificates............	[illegible]
Fractional Currency............	[illegible]
Gold Notes outstanding............	[illegible]
Past due debt, not presented............	5,4[illegible]
Past due Interest, not demanded............	[illegible]
Accrued Interest, not due............	23,308,473
Together............	$48[illegible]
Less Gold on hand............ $78,417,221	
Currency on hand............ 8,499,193—	86,916,414
Net Treasury Circulation............	$395,414,377
Net circulation March 4, 1869............	417,617,100
Decrease, as above............	$22,202,723

NOTE.—The Currency Interest on above Circulation is now only $844,670 per annum. The Currency Interest on Circulation on the 4th March, 1869, was $2,134,200 per annum.

The reduction of the Debt in September, considered especially with reference to the greatly-reduced Taxes and Customs, about $54,000,000 per annum, is a most gratifying evidence of the healthy and progressive condition of the business of the country, and the fidelity of the present Administration in the collection and application of the Revenues. In the remaining five months of the first term of President Grant, there is every prospect that over forty millions additional reduction of the Principal of the Debt will be made—raising the grand total of payments of Principal in four years to *four hundred millions of dollars*, and the reduction of the yearly Interest charge to *twenty-five millions a year*; the Taxes and Customs having in the meantime been reduced over *one hundred and forty millions a year, and the Income Tax wholly abolished.*

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Richardson, who is in charge of the Department in the absence of Mr. Boutwell, has evinced a commendable anxiety to make his whole Currency balances available for the relief of the Money market in its present stringency. Today he anticipated the application of his October surplus to the extent of $3,000,000 by purchasing for the Sinking Fund this amount of 5-20 Bonds, in place of $1,000,000 advertised to be purchased. He would do more, but for the fact that these, and other classes of Bonds are now so well held, and are so close upon the price of Gold, to which the purchases for the Sinking Fund are limited, that only $3,168,000 of 5-20s altogether were offered to the Treasury today, on a very close Money market, when the inducement to sell was strong for the purpose of employing the Money to higher interest in the open market. The purchases were at 111⅞ to 113½ ₱ cent. and accrued Gold interest.

In the Money market the pressure to borrow on the Stock Exchange was less marked than yesterday, and the demand was met at 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, to a sixteenth @⅛ ₱ cent. per day. The rates on Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank are quite dear, 9 to 12 ₱ cent. for prime to good names, with exceptions at higher figures.

The Foreign Exchanges continued difficult to move, especially for Merchant Bills against Cotton and other Produce Exports. We quote Bankers' 107½@107¾, and Merchants' 106½@107 ₱ cent., 60 days, London. Gold is still too scarce to make transactions in Exchange at all free, but there was some let up on the Cash Gold as compared with the lending terms of Tuesday. The sales were at 114½@114⅞ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅜@1 ₱ cent. higher than on Tuesday, after the extra purchases of the Treasury were made public. The amounts offered at the Exchange Board were extremely limited, while by private sale, at the Offices of the prominent dealers, the lots offered were limited to a few thousand dollars each. There was a slightly improved demand for Tennessee and Virginia Bonds, and a fair business done in the Pacific and other established Railroad Mortgages. In the New-York and Western Railroads and in Pacific Mail the temper of speculation was again strong, and not the slightest impression was made on the market by the fears or rumors of extra tight Money. The business was again very large in Pacific Mail, the price fluctuating 76½@76@77½@76½ ₱ cent. Western Telegraph made a further advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on large purchases and sales. The transactions in New-York Central and the Western Roads were to a fair average, and there was some life in the Boston, Hartford and Erie "fancy," and a rise from 7 to 8½ ₱ cent. At 4 o'clock the following quotations on the general market were made:

Closing Quotations—OCT. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s.........	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	114	114½
American Gold................	114½	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days......	107½	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	92⅞	92¾
Chicago and Rock Island....	110¼	110⅝
North-west Common.........	71½	71
Pacific Mail.................	76⅛	76½
St. Paul Preferred...........	74½	74½
St. Paul Common............	54⅜	54½
Ohio and Mississippi.........	43	42½
Western Union Telegraph....	70½	70½
Erie.........................	47½	48½
Union Pacific................	38⅛	38½
Lake Shore..................	87⅞	87½
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen....	34¼	34½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, speculation was rather lower in Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph and the Railroads. Money closed up to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent., Currency Interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

Gold receipts............	$406,834 30
Gold payments............	1,441,433 88
Gold balance............	54,987,692,09
Currency receipts............	738,393 86
Currency payments............	1,385,182 11
Currency balance............	16,362,875 73
Customs............	361,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington............	1,377,760 00

The last prices made for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....	114⅜	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65....	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....	116⅜	5-20 reg., '67........	114½
5-20 reg., '62........	112⅛	5-20 coup., '67........	114½
5-20 coup., '62........	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68........	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64........	112⅜	5-20 coup., '68........	114⅜
5-20 coup., '64........	115⅜	10-40 reg........	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65........	112⅛	10-40 coup........	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65........	116	5s coup., '81........	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65....	114⅛	6s Currency........	112⅛

Even the above advanced figures are more nominal at the close of business, this Afternoon, than actual for buying purposes. The Stocks are nearly all scarce.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board this forenoon for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	92¼	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....	88	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....	88½	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	101	Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	95½
Erie 1st, Ext........	103½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext...	94
Erie 1st, End........	96	Tol. & W. 2d........	94
Erie 4th, 7s, '80, x......	92	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds..	86
Erie 7s, Cons. M. G. B.	93	Gt. Western 1st, '88..	93⅛
Long Dock Bond......	90	Gt. Western 2d, '93...	89
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	96	Chi., R. I. & P........	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., '75.	102	Morris & Essex 1st..	102⅜
Harlem 1st, 7s........	101⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..	102
Mich. Cen. 1st. 8s, '82, x.	113⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d........	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d M.	95	N. J. So. 1st, 7s......	75
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	104½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....	101	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. B.	97
Cleve. & T., new bds.	95	Cleve. & P. C. S. F....	95
Cl., P. & A., new bds.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....	98
Detroit, M. & T. Bds.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....	98
Buf. & E., new bds, x.	92	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...	82½
Lake Shore Div. B., x.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F....	100
Lake Shore C. R. B..	99	Ohio & Miss. 2d......	83⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Dubuque & S. C. 1st.	93
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	99¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s..	106
Un. Pac. 1st M. B....	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 7s, gold.	95⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s......	75½	Mil. & St. P. 1st.....	92⅜
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....	79⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. D...	87
Alton & T. H. 1st....	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	99¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	96	Bos., H. & E. 1st....	39
Chi. & N. W. I. B...	100¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	81

The New-York Clearing-house Association of the Banks in this City, State and National, held their nineteenth annual meeting yesterday. Since the establishment of the House in 1853, no less than 350,000 millions ($350,652,343,177) of clearances have been made, of which $33,000,000,000 were made in the last twelve months. Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank was made Chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. W. A. Camp (for eight years already in charge) was re-elected Manager.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in September were:

1872	$53,270 00
1871	37,016 51
Increase	$16,253 49
Jan. 1 to Sept. 23:	
1872	$1,582,397 16
1871	1,109,305 60
Increase	$473,091 56

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

☞ THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered.* This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity.* Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A small amount of these well-known bonds offered by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 16 cars reported to arrive, 969 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,083 head, or 299 cars, against 418 cars for the same time last week. The market opened more active and strong at ⅛ of a cent off all grades. The attendance was good, and a better feeling prevailing. Good Cattle sold readily at a decline; common stock was neglected. The yards were well filled with the latter. About 1,200 head were disposed of; sales of 241 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,494 lbs., at $4 50@$7 50; 20 Ohio mixed, averaging 913 lbs., at $3 75; 372 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,033 to 1,303 lbs., at $4 50@$6 80; 14 Texas Steers, averaging 1,103 lbs., at $4 25; 33 Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,424 lbs., at $5 50; 18 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,050 lbs., at $4 37½; 30 State Oxen, ranging from 1,547 to 1,676 lbs., at $6@$6 10; 18 Pennsylvania Oxen, averaging 1,149 lbs., at $5; 129 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,227 to 1,377 lbs., at $6 30@$6 35; 80 Michigan Steers, ranging from 995 to 1,003 lbs., at $4@$4 10. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,100 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,700 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at $6 65@$7 for Canada Lambs, $5 50@$6 for Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5 50 for Western Sheep; sales, 633 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 70 to 94 lbs., at $4 75@$5 30; 268 Canada Sheep, ranging from 112 to 135 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 1,194 Canada Lambs, ranging from 69 to 78 lbs., at $6 75@$7. Hogs—The receipts today were 3,900 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 18,800 head, against 19,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at $4 75@$5 15; sales of 487 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 190 to 206 lbs., at $4 90@$5 12½; 902 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 178 to 261 lbs. at $5@$5 15. Lake Imports—Flour, 8,900 bbls.; Wheat, 88,675 bushels; Corn, 134,252 bushels; Barley, 40,508 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 141,299 bushels; Corn, 105,050 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 1,050 bushels; Corn, 2,102 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13⅛c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7⅛c. Flour steady; sales of Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales of 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 44. Corn lower; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 54⅛c. Oats dull; Western held at 37⅛c.@38c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 23½; No. 2 Spring, $1 15, cash or seller October; No. 3 do., $1 03; Rejected, 92c.@93c. Corn dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 34⅛c.@34⅜c., cash or seller October; 35c.@35⅛c., seller November; Rejected, 33c. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 21⅛c. for No. 2; 19c.@20⅛c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged, at 55c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak, at 65c.@65⅛c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $14 25@$14 50, cash; $12 62½@$12 75, seller December. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and lower; sales of Shoulders at 4⅜c.@6⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅛c.@10⅛c. Bacon nominal. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 15c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 16c.; Wheat, to Kingston, 24⅛c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 60,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 79,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra Winter, $7@$7 50; Family, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter in demand at $1 85; No. 3, $1 70. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed at East St. Louis, on track, at 37c.; in elevator this side, 38⅛c.@39c. Oats inactive; No. 2 at 27c.@27⅛c. in elevator. Barley firm; best qualities of choice Spring at 95c. Rye unchanged and dull; No. 2 at 62⅛c. Whisky, 91c. Pork unchanged at $14 50. Bacon easier; jobbing and order lots—Shoulders, 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Rib, 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard easier for futures; Prime Steam, 8⅛c.@8⅛c., for December. Hogs lower; sales at $4 12½@$4 87½; bulk sales at $4 50. Cattle dull; little doing. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Oct. 2.—Flour steady; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of two cars of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn quiet; sales of one car high mixed at 62c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales of 4,800 bushels prime Upper Canada at $1 08. Corn-meal sold at $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Highwines sold at 90c. Canal Freights—Barley, 8c. to New-York, 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Rail Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 121,500 bushels Barley, 2,796,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—3,700 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Barley, and 1,580,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 50@$1 55. Corn steady at 44c. Rye firm at 71c.@73c. Oats steady; Old, 35c.@40c.; New, 36c.@35c. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand at 24c.@27c. Pork steady at $13 50. Lard dull and unsettled; sales, Kettle at 8c.@8⅛c.; Steam, 7⅛c.; Summer, nominally, 7⅛c. Bulk Meats—Demand light and holders firm; offerings light; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon steady; jobbing sales; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib sold at 11⅛c.; Clear Sides at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17⅛c.@19c. for Summer and Winter. Live Hogs steady at $4 40@$4 75. Whisky firm at 89c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 58; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 60@$1 60½; seller October and November for Amber Michigan, $1 45½; buyer October, $1 46½@$1 47; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 44; seller November, $1 44½. Corn dull and unchanged at 44⅛c. for High Mixed; 43⅛c. for Low Mixed; White, 48c.; no grade, 43c. Oats dull and unchanged. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Wheat—The market for choice White and Amber is strong at the following rates: No. 1 Amber Michigan at $1 75; No. 1 White do. at $1 85@$1 88, and Extra do. at $2@$2 03, the latter an extreme figure; and $2 05 for Canada. Rye active at 85c.@88c. for new State; 84c.@85c. for Western. Corn more active; Western Mixed, 64c.@65c.; Round Yellow, 74c.@75. Barley—Nothing to report. Malt—Nothing to report. Oats—The receipts heavy and the market dull at 43c.@50c. for old State; 47c.@48c. for old Ohio; 45c.@47c. for No. 2 old Western; 48c.@50c. for new White Western.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—Tobacco steady and unchanged; sales, 54 hhds. Flour active; Extra Family, $6 75. Wheat firm; fair to choice dry lots, $1 45@$1 60. Corn, 53c.@57c. for choice Shelled and Sacked. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged; later in good demand; dealers pay 65c.@75c. for prime to choice lots. Provisions steady, and market easy. Pork, $13 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c. Sugar-cured Hams scarce at 18c.@19c. Lard, 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; orders ⅛c. higher. Whisky quiet and steady at 89c.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 76½@$1 77; No. 1 White, $1 62⅛; Amber Michigan, $1 42. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales at 48c. Oats in good demand; Mixed State, 35c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat weak and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 60@$1 61; No. 2 do., $1 40. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Refined Petroleum strong at 22⅛c. for car lots, and 24c.@24⅛c. for trade lots.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	11	Oil-cake, pkgs........	400
Bees-wax, pkgs........	1	Hides, No........	200
Cotton, bales........	3,871	Hides, bdls........	26
Dried Fruits, pkgs....	1,248	Oil, bbls........	40
Eggs, bbls........	1,180	Resin, bbls........	224
Beans, bbls........	233	Pea-nuts, bags........	121
Beans, bags........	12	Pork, pkgs........	1
Flour, bbls........	17,109	Cut-meats, pkgs........	220
Meal, bbls........	723	Lard, tcs........	216
Wheat, bushels........	110,723	Lard, kegs........	370
Corn, bushels........	128,409	Butter, pkgs........	2,334
Oats, bushels........	40,125	Cheese, pkgs........	2,437
Malt, bushels........	6,160	Tallow, pkgs........	81
Barley, bushels........	2,000	Stearine, pkgs........	110
Peas, bushels........	300	Rice, pkgs........	50
Flaxseed, bags........	381	Starch, pkgs........	860
Grass-seed, bags........	73	Tobacco, hhds........	302
Hops, bales........	142	Tobacco, pkgs........	59
B. E. Peas, bags........	132	Whisky, bbls........	270
Leather, sides........	12,420	Wool, bales........	78

Export clearances for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange:

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—50 bales Hides, 140 bbls. Apples, 7,118 lbs. Tobacco, 120,512 lbs. Bacon, 1 Safe, 4,127 gallons Lard-oil, 3,882 bales Cotton, 30,455 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Tyrian, for Glasgow—31,000 bushels Wheat, 674 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Apples, 9,000 lbs. Cheese, 30,404 lbs. Lard, 20,000 lbs. Oil-cake, 31 boxes Clocks.

By the ship Hudson, for Cork and orders—69,242 bushels Corn.

By the bark Betsy Gude, for Queenstown and orders—25,517 bushels Corn.

By the bark Rosa, for Cork and orders—27,176 bushels Corn.

By the bark Usko, for Queenstown and orders—35,860 bushels Corn.

By the bark Trelawney, for Sligo—19,593 bushels Corn.

By the bark Elect, for Londonderry—25,039 bushels Corn.

By the ship Southern Chief, for Havre 182,000 gallons Petroleum, 220,432 gallons Naptha.

By the brig Saitsta, for Beyrout 12,304 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig New-York, for Gibraltar and orders, 9,225 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Frederic & Louise, for Odessa—9,692 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quoted steady on a moderate demand for Pots at from $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls quiet at $11@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive within the range of 34c.@34½c. for Western, and 35c.@36c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been in better supply and moderate demand, with Common Pale at $5; North River, $6 50@$8 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull since our last, with Adamantine quoted, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18⅛c.; Parafine, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—Rosendale has been salable and steady on the basis of $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in good demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $20@$22 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$6 25 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been very dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@30c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.; San Domingo, 7⅛c.@8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—On the better grades of stock, prices are fairly supported, on moderate offerings and a steady demand, for distribution; while the poorer qualities are very difficult of sale, and weak and irregular as to values. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bags Rio, by the Bessie Grenfell, 956 bags do., by the Merrimac, and 3,000 bags Santos, by the Favorite, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been firm at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., and moderately sought after for early delivery; sales, 1,836 bales, including 766 bales to shippers, 990 bales to spinners, 5 bales to speculators, and 75 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been more extensive, at an improvement of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 17,800 bales, (2,600 bales last evening, and 15,200 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with October contracts closing at 18 5-16c.; November at 18⅜c.; December at 18 9-16c.; January at 19c.; February at 19⅛c.; March at 20c.; April at 20⅛c.; May at 20⅜c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: October, 18.05c.; November, 18.10c.; December, 18.32c.; January, 18.86c.; February, 18⅞c.; March, 19.89c.; April, 20.25c. The receipts at this port today were 3,871 bales, including 3,067 bales from Savannah, 644 bales from Norfolk, 160 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 8,833 bales, and thus far this week 48,093 bales, against 43,692 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 207,512 bales, against 104,202 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary........	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary..	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling...	18⅜	18⅝	19	19
Middling........	18⅞	19	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling..	19⅞	20	20⅜	20⅜

EGGS—In moderate request within the reduced range of 27c.@30c.

FISH—Trade has been on a moderate scale at firm prices in most instances. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 62½@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $13@$17; No. 2 do. at $10 50@$11 50; No. 3 do. at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 34c.@35c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in at generally unchanged prices, the demand having been mainly for desirable shipping and choice family Extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; inferior to good Extra at $7@$7 50; good to fancy at $7 50@$8 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 10@$7 60, ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in demand, in a jobbing way, at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls. at $8 10@$8 35 for very inferior to very good, and $8 40@$12 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at from $3 50@$5 35 for very inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been less active at $3 35@$3 65 for Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 (nominally) for White do.; $3 60 for Marsh's Caloric; $3 55@$3.70 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 475 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after by both shippers and millers, and quoted a shade easier, closing weak. Winter Wheat moderately inquired for, at irregular figures; really desirable samples scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at $1 58 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 53 for prime No. 2 North-western do.; $1 51 for straight No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 47@$1 48 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 42@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring; $1 60@$1 65 for Red Western; $1 68@$1 75 for Amber do.; $1 84 for (two boat loads) fair ordinary White Western, to arrive, for export....Corn has been depressed and again quoted about ⅛c. a bushel lower, on quite liberal offerings for early delivery. At the reduced figures, there has been a less active movement reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 221,000 bushels at 64⅛c.@65c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c. for strictly prime, but closing at 64⅛c. for good stock; 65⅛c. for High Mixed do.; 63c.@64⅛c. for Ordinary to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western, afloat; 66c.@66⅛c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western, 59c.@62c. for damaged Mixed Western, in lots, ₱ bushel. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate demand noted, with sales reported of 125,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, including seller's option last half of October on private terms and all November, at 69c. ₱ bushel, which was an extreme rate at the close....Rye dull, but steady....Barley dull since the sale yesterday of new No. 2 Western at $1 05....Barley-malt steady, but inactive....A moderate business has been reported in new Oats at about previous figures. Old stock remaining wholly nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 41c.@45c. for ordinary to choice prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 43c. for good stock; 33c.@41c. for inferior to good Black and Dark Mixed; 42c.@46c. for poor to prime new White Western; 45c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store; 50c. for choice White State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally dull and weak as to price, including Bags at 14c.@14⅛c.; Bagging at 12c.@12⅛c., and Domestic Bagging at 13c.@13⅛c. Sales have been reported of 100 rolls Domestic Cloth here at 13⅛c. Stock of Gunny Cloth here, 15,600 bales, and at Boston, 9,400 bales; and of Gunny Bags, here, 6,700 bales, and at Boston, 2,600 bales.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand on the basis of $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rather slow of sale at from 65c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Very little inquiry has been noted for other than Jute Butts, of which 3,000 bales changed hands at 2c. ₱ lb.; values of other kinds as before. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. report the stocks here as embracing 52,500 bales Manila, 24,500 bales Jute, and 42,600 bales Jute Butts and rejections; and at Boston, 3,264 bales Manila, 1,400 bales Jute, and 20,400 bales Jute Butts and rejections. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅛c.@11c.; Sisal, 8⅛c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3⅛c.@5⅛c.; Jute Butts at 2c. ₱ lb., currency.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at full previous rates.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale within the reduced range of 25c.@30c. for new.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate request at previous quotations.

LEATHER—There has been a rather slow movement noted, since our last, without any material changes as to values.

METALS—There has been a moderate call for Ingot Copper, of which 400,000 lbs. have been sold, at 33c. for prompt and 33c.@33⅛c. for October delivery....Scotch Pig-iron has been firm at the advance last noted, with Coltness quoted at $60; Gartsherrie, $58, and Glengarnock, $55@$56, with sales 400 tons on the basis of these figures, the market having been less active. American Pig-iron has been held with confidence, though the dealings for early delivery have been very moderate. One of the large Lehigh furnaces is represented as having made contracts for about half of its production through the coming year. Rail-iron and Wrought Scrap-iron has been quiet, but about steady. Of Russian Sheet-iron, 100 packs were placed at 17⅛c....Lead, Spelter and Zinc very quiet and somewhat nominal as to values....Pig-tin has been inactive at 33⅛c., gold, for Straits; sales, 100 slabs. Tin Plates in rather light request, with sales reported of 500 boxes I. C. Charcoal at $13, and 200 boxes 20x28 Charcoal Terne, $24, gold.

MOLASSES—Since the sales, yesterday, of mixed Cuba at 26c., and Demerara at 30c., no business of importance has been transacted in foreign; values nominally unchanged; of New-Orleans, small sales transpired at 73c.@78c.; market very dull. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@57c.; Cuba, 20c.@30c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c.; and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Stock of Molasses in first hands here equal to 7,600 hhds., against 8,088 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention and has been quoted firmer, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls. Strained at $4 50@$4 55, closing at $4 55; 550 bbls. No. 2 at $4 65@$4 75; and 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5@$6 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar, 100 bbls. sold at $3 87½ ₱ bbl.; market steady....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 210 bbls. at 64⅛c.@65c., closing firmly; 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 66c., and 25 bbls. Oil and Whisky pkgs. at 64c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally in light request, on the previous basis as to values in most instances. Menhaden stock offered sparingly.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in good request on the basis of 13c., but has been generally held at 13⅛c.; sales, 1,000 bbls. on private terms....Refined continued in brisk demand at advancing prices; sales, 23,500 bbls., early deliveries, at 25c.@25⅛c., with rumored sales of 500 bbls. at 26c., which was the asking rate at the close; 1,800 bbls. high test, early in the day, at 25⅛c., and 4,000 bbls., seller last half of August, at 25⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 6,000 bbls. at 25⅛c....Refined in cases held higher and quiet....Naphtha quoted firm at 17⅛c.@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger, on lighter offerings, but the firmer views of holders check business, though the demand has been fair. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, at $14 15@$14 37½, for full and job lots of new Western Mess, the latter rate in special yards; $13 [illegible] for old do. $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime Mess; $11 50 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $14 20; and 1,000 bbls. do., October, and 1,000 bbls do. November, on private terms....City-dressed Hogs have been fairly active at from 6⅛c.@7⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in good request, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, ranging from 12⅛c.@14⅛c.; Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6⅛c., and Bellies at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Also, 1,450 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13c.@14⅛c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅛c.; 1,600 Smoked Hams and Shoulders, in bulk, at 15⅛c.@16c., and 9c.@9⅛c., respectively; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 8⅛c.; 15,000 lbs. Dry-salted Bellies at 8⅛c....Bacon has been firm and in fair demand on lighter offerings of stock; sales, 130 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 8⅛c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery, at 7⅛c.; 100 boxes Short Rib, October, at 9⅛c....Western Lard has been more sought after, opening weaker, but closing about steady rates. City, slow of sale and rather easier. Sales reported of 2,350 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅛c.@8⅞c. for prime to choice old Western Steam, chiefly at 8⅛c.@8 9-16c.; 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for (1,050 tcs.) new do., to arrive; 9⅛c.@9 9-16c. for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered, the latter rate for fancy; 8⅛c.@8⅞c. for City; 8⅛c. for old No. 1 Western, to arrive; 8⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales were made of 1,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller October, at 8⅛c.@8⅛c., closing at 8⅛c....Beef products continue very quiet, within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $8 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef at $12@$16 for Prime Mess, $18@$20 for ordinary to fair Indian Mess, and $24@$28 for Extra do., special brands, ₱ tierce. New Beef Hams at $27, with sales of 95 bbls....Butter of the fine grades meets with a fair sale at steady prices; most other qualities tame and weak. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@30c. for very inferior to choice State; 32c.@35c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@20c. for poor to fine Western; 21c.@23c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7⅛c.@8c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been rather more inquired for within the range of 9c.@14c. for poor to extra Factory; 7c.@13c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7⅛c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been firm and in good request.

SKINS—There has been a limited trade reported at about former figures.

SPICES—Have been less freely dealt in, yet quoted firm, in the leading instances.

SUGARS—There has been a rather slow movement in Raw since our last. Holders of desirable samples insist on extreme prices, and offer stock reservedly. The demand for the moment is on a restricted scale, especially for refining purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 315 hhds. and 1,132 boxes, including 203 hhds. common to good common refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 72 hhds. Porto Rico, refining stock, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; 40 hhds. English Islands on private terms; 732 boxes Clayed Havana at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; 200 boxes extra choice do. (about No. 16) at 11⅛c., and 200 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@10c. ₱ lb. Refined steady, but not active.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in good demand. Sales, 160,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at 92c. ₱ gallon, showing a steady market.

WOOL—Has been offered with rather more freedom and to cash buyers at easier rates, yet business has been on a restricted scale, manufacturers purchasing reservedly.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand prevailed for Grain and Cotton room, in the way of berth freights, with a moderate inquiry for Provision room, at about previous figures. The chartering movement was on a moderate scale. Vessels for the Grain, Petroleum and Cotton trades were in most request, but the reduced offering of tonnage, and the extreme views of owners checked business....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 17,800 bushels Wheat at 11½d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, at 10⅛d. for Corn and 11⅛d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels do., at 11d.@11⅛d., respectively; 250 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 3,500 bales Cotton, at 7-16d.@⅛d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms; also, a British brig, 206 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. And a British bark, 678 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,000 bales Cotton, and a British ship, 950 tons, with about 2,800 bales do., from Savannah or Charleston, at 9-16d., with privilege of the Continent at ⅛d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and, by steam, 63,000 bushels Grain, at 11d. for Corn and 11½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 2,500 boxes Cheese, at 55s. ₱ ton; 40 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl. Also, the British steam-ship The Queen, 2,391 tons, of the National line, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples, on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 427 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 8s. 3d.; also, an American ship, 887 tons, with about 6,000 quarters do., at the same rate....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 359 tons, with about 2,100 quarters Grain at 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 9d., £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 9s.; a British bark, 521 tons (to arrive,) with about 3,403 quarters do. at 8s....For Havre, by steam, 750 tons Bacon, November and December shipments, at 9-16d. ₱ lb....For the Continent, a British bark, 659 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, 263 bags Coffee at 45s.; also, a German brig, 257 tons, with general cargo, on private terms; a British ship, 1,000 tons, with about 6,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d....For Hamburg, by sail, 200 pks. merchandise at 35s....For Rotterdam, 200 tcs. Lard at 40s....For Bremen, a German bark, 363 tons, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms....For Barcelona, a British brig, —— tons, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d....For Cuba, a British brig, 355 tons, with Coal, from Pictou, at $6....For the Rio Grande, a Danish brig, 157 tons, with Flour, via Richmond, at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

Sixty-five car-loads, or 1,119 Beeves arrived at Communipaw today; no fresh offerings yesterday. The market was better and prices were advanced on ordinary to good butchering stock about ⅛c. ₱ lb., net. On Texans more than ⅛c. ₱ lb. The sales include two cars of Kentucky Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. to dress 56 lbs. to the gross cwt.; 4 cars of fair do. 7 cwt. average, at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.; 4 cars of good do. 7 cwt. at 12c.; 2 cars of fair to choice do. 8 cwt. at 11⅛c.@13⅛c.; 3 cars of ordinary do., 6½ cwt., at 11c. ₱ lb. to dress 56 lbs.; 4 cars of rough do., 6¾ cwt. at 10⅛c.; 3 cars of common Indiana, 5½ cwt. at 10c.; 15 cars of ordinary to extra Illinois Steers, 6 cwt.@8 cwt. at 11c.@14c.; 18 cars of Texans, 5½@5¾ cwt. at 8⅛c., and 6 cars of common do. 5 cwt. at 7⅛c.

The receipts of Milch Cows were 36 head yesterday and today, and trade was moderately active at $35@$85 for poorest to best. There was a fair trade in Calves, both milk-fed and grassers, yesterday and today, and prices were fully sustained. Coarse to prime milk-fed Calves were sold at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb., with best selections at 10⅛c. and grassers at $5 50@$12 ₱ head, generally at $6 50@$8 50.

Of Sheep and Lambs, 15½ cars, or 3,127 head, arrived today, and 1 car-load, or 241 head, yesterday. The demand was better, and part of the decline noted Monday last was recovered. Common to prime Sheep were sold at 5c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb., and poor to prime Lambs at 6c.@8⅛c. Hume & Elliott sold 165 Ohio Sheep, 79⅛ lbs. average, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 27 do. 81 lbs. average, at 6⅛c.; 24 Canada, 121 lbs. average, at 6⅛c.; 120 Canada Lambs, 68⅛ lbs. average, at 8c.; 167 do. 68 lbs. average, at 8⅛c.; 175 do. 71 lbs., at 8⅛c.; 172 do. 59⅛ lbs., at 7⅛c., and 135 do. 66⅛ lbs., at 7⅛c. Leach & Barnes sold 206 Common Ohio Sheep, 71 lbs. average, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 190 ordinary do. 87 lbs., at 5⅛c. Judd & Buckingham sold 401 Ohio Sheep, 80⅛ lbs. average at 5⅛c., and 203 do., 80 lbs., at 5⅛c. Kase, Hauver & Co. sold 409 coarse Kentucky Sheep, 93 lbs. average, at 5c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 408 Ohio Sheep, 85 lbs. average, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 251 coarse do., 83 lbs., at 5⅛c.; 60 good do., 92 lbs., at 6⅛c., and 182 common Kentucky Lambs, 52 lbs. average, at 6c. ₱ lb.

Hogs were firm at full prices, with 3,016 received today and 3,887 yesterday. Six car-loads of Ohio Hogs were sold alive at 5⅛c.@5⅛c. ₱ lb., and Dressed were quick at 6⅛c.@7⅛c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Cotton quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅜c.; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,543 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,112 bales; coastwise, 1,117 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 13,006 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,013 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 435 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 14,964 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm and in good demand; light offerings; Low Middling, 17⅛c.@18c.; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 595 bales; exports coastwise, 650 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 5,812 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 691 bales; gross, 2,309 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 45,240 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm and in good demand; Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 3,131 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,915 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 29,475 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅜ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie Railway shares, 38⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 2—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 12c.

P. M.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 53f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening.—Common Resin, 12s.@12s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £36 10s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 43s. 6d.@44s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 2—2 P. M.—Petroleum closed buoyant at 51⅛f. for pure pale American.

The Supreme Court General Term Decision in the Ring Cases.

In the dispatch from Binghamton printed yesterday, giving the action of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Third Department, Justice Potter is reported as dissenting, while, on the contrary, he was in favor of affirming the decision of the Special Term, and wrote the opinions on that side.

The Guardian Savings Bank—Good News to Creditors—A Dividend Declared.

Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, the receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. to all creditors who have postponed their claims, which will be paid today at his office Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, Room No. 29. The dividend amounts to about $60,000. He has already declared a dividend of fifty per cent. to all other creditors, and 780 of those, whose amounts were small, have been paid in full.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His Acceptance of the Louisville Nomination—Why Democrats Cannot Support Greeley and Preserve Their Self-Respect.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1872.

Hon. John Quincy Adams:

Before leaving Louisville I arranged with C. Chauncey Burr, of New-Jersey, to communicate with you and learn your wish as to the time when our Committee should wait upon you. The illness of Mr. Burr prevented him from writing you, and the Committee have instructed me to convey to you the official action of the Convention at Louisville, together with the proceedings had in this City by the Committee. I herewith hand you copies of the address to Mr. O'Conor, his reply, and the final action of the Committee thereon. You were also nominated for the Vice-Presidency by that Convention, and I can say nothing to you by way of urging your acceptance of that nomination in addition to the arguments read upon the occasion of our visit to Mr. O'Conor. To their consideration I invite your coolest, calmest judgment. Your known devotion to principle, the fact that you have always so cheerfully accepted the leadership of your party in its almost hopeless contests in your own State is a guarantee to us that you will not in this greater movement, where so much is at stake, refuse your accustomed place in the front. With candidates occupying a loftier position morally than ever before held by the nominees of a convention—a position above criticism, and altogether unassailable from every point of attack—we are going into the fight thrice armed. Should you, however, prefer the course adopted by Mr. O'Conor, and, while declining the formal nomination of the Convention tendered you, yet not feeling entirely at liberty to refuse the use of your name in this movement of the people, it will serve to place you in perfect accord with that gentleman, and we shall go to the country with our candidates occupying the novel but strong position of refusing the nomination of a convention, but accepting the will of the people as it may be expressed at the ballot-box. In this day of rapid political change it might not be prudent to venture a guess at the result; but of one thing we may be reasonably certain, the traders and tricksters at Baltimore will surely be beaten, the party will be forever relieved of all its old effete, dishonest leaders, and will be prepared to enter upon a new course of prosperity and usefulness.

Respectfully, WILL. C. MOREAU.

MR. ADAMS' ACCEPTANCE.

QUINCY, Sept. 16, 1872.

Major William C. Moreau, Chairman of a Committee of the Convention at Louisville:

SIR: I have just received from you a formal notification of my nomination upon the ticket with Mr. O'Conor, for the office of Vice-President, by the Convention lately held at Louisville. I have already indicated by telegraph my cheerful acceptance of the position, if it should be considered that my name in any way would promote the candidacy of Mr. O'Conor. But to avoid misunderstanding, let me state frankly my reasons for doing so. I was of those who hoped that a genuine and homogeneous movement in the direction of a radical reform in the administration of the General Government, and a return to the simplicity of function and strictly circumscribed activity to which the Constitution seems to me to restrict the Federal Government, might have been concerted between a large part of the Democratic Party and a considerable body of Republicans, who were known to be dissatisfied and alarmed by the course of the Administration. There were several distinguished statesmen in that class who had debated with decency and differed with us in respect to measures rather than fundamental and essential principle, whom any honest and consistent Democrat could have followed naturally and cordially in such a path—men of tried and admitted fitness for the place.

But instead of such a man, a candidate was selected whom no one had ever deemed peculiarly fitted for the Presidency—whom many thought curiously unfit for it, and a man, moreover, whose favorite style of controversy, as well as his cherished principles of government, rendered it almost impossible for any Democrat to support with self-respect, and whom no thoughtful Democrat can vote for without an apparent abandonment of the elementary and essential principles of his political faith. For either the Democratic Party believes first and last, and always, that the least possible interference by the Government with the free action of the people, which is consistent with preserving order and dispensing justice, is the crowning merit of such a system as we have adopted in America, or that party has become a mere office-seeking machine. But the candidate adopted at Baltimore, is of all men in the United States the one who most vehemently believes and declares that this doctrine is of all political heresies the most heinous; that it is held only by wicked men; and that the true sphere of government, on the contrary, is to try to make money for the people.

The results of this choice were at once apparent. The disintegration of the Republican Party ceased. Thousands of men who were watching to see whether something clearly preferable to the existing state of things would be offered them, returned to their old places; preferring rather to bear the ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of. Especially was this the case with all men engaged in trade or business who dreaded the well-known financial vagaries of Mr. Greeley. A few leaders, too far committed to draw back, came over, but their followers remained behind. Even his "wards" turned a deaf ear to Mr. Sumner's plaintive appeal.

In fact, the sound common sense of the people had speedily appreciated the grotesque incongruity and hypocrisy of such an astounding confederation, and detected the politician plotting behind the cloak of a popular revolution. The Cincinnati movement stopped at Cincinnati. It only remained for its real friends and sincere promoters to see to it that the impulse of reform though checked, should not be utterly turned aside and lost. It is possible to wait and work and grow strong in four years of opposition; but four years of President Greeley would destroy the cohesion, the energy and the very life of any real reform. His letter to Mr. Schurz upon civil service reform must have satisfied any candid man upon that head.

At this time, when it seemed to me that valuable fundamental principles were lost sight of and thrown aside in a futile scramble for a delusive and dangerous triumph, the suggestion of Mr. O'Conor for a third candidate seemed to offer a welcome refuge for such as might wish to hold fast the Democratic faith until this flurry is over. His noble and piquant letter to the Convention appeared to me to be of great value as a restatement of grand primary principles of popular free government, which must prove of real use in stimulating, suggesting and shaping public thought upon the great vital question which must soon occupy the attention of the people. His wide and undisputed fame for ability, integrity and single-minded indifference to official preferment, pointed him out rather than any other man, as the fittest to hold up the standard around which those men of all parties who could not vote for incompetent and unfit candidates might rally and steadfastly abide a time more propitious for calm and consistent action.

By such a body of men, were it but a remnant only, steady, disinterested and united by a vital and vigorous principle of action, it would be possible to transmit the great animating and impelling traditions of an earlier day, pure, and purged from the baser incrustations which time had gathered on them, to a fresh and powerful organization which must necessarily soon relieve us of our trust.

For no matter what may be the result of the approaching election, the speedy dissolution of the Baltimore amalgamation is, in either event, certain. The elements of dissension within it are too flagrant to be smothered long even in success; the bond of connection is too frail to withstand the shock of defeat for an instant. Then a new party under the old name may gather about the nucleus which you will have preserved, and by an honest and faithful devotion both by precept and example to the plain and simple doctrines of a genuine Democratic policy, may in time conquer, legitimately and fairly, their vindication and adoption.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. Q. ADAMS.

The Steam-Ship Atlantic.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company held an inspection on board of the Atlantic, one of the oldest steamers of the White Star line, yesterday. The Atlantic will sail for Liverpool on Saturday, carrying the mails, which have recently been awarded to the White Star line by the United States Government. She also carries $2,500,000 in Mexican silver dollars, which are to be delivered to the Bank of England, and which recently arrived in this City per steamer City of Mexico, from Havana. The steerage accommodations of the steamer, which have been severely spoken of recently by correspondents of several journals, were specially inspected and found to be of the very best description. The part of the vessel assigned to steerage passengers is well-lighted, freely-ventilated and cleanly kept. The guests were treated to a collation by the Company, and departed at a late hour in the afternoon, well satisfied with their visit.

Business in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Benedict called the criminal calendar in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The prosecution, represented by Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, was ready to proceed in thirty-five out of the forty-five criminal cases, but the defense was not ready in a single case, and all were postponed. The case of Charles Callender, for receiving bribes while United States Bank Examiner, was reserved, District-Attorney Davis desiring to appear in the case personally. In the following cases recognizances were forfeited and bench warrants were issued: Manuel Sanchez, in possession of counterfeit cigars; Alexander Levy, personating revenue officer; William H. Wiesel, perjury in the Benj. F. Butler steam-boat seizure case; Henry J. Cooper, using canceled stamps; Christian Bastell, opening letters; Owen Gannon, resisting a United States Marshal; Geo. F. Dunning, presenting false writing; Frederick Hillman, counterfeiting; Patrick McCormack, smuggling; Wm. D. Case and John A. Muchado, smuggling; John Horn, violation Shipping act; Martin Churchill, George Koppen and Christian Anderson, same offense.

In the case of Binona Howard, indicted four years ago for counterfeiting, Mr. Purdy says he is going to press for trial during this term.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 3: 446, 513, 493, 516, 516½, 517, 518, 519, 522, 523, 529, 530, 532, 536.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—173, John Irwin vs. Steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 174, Albert R. Bass vs. Steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 188, John Ryan vs. Richard Heckscher, Jr.; 150, Mary Thomas vs. Steam-tug General W. McCandless; 12, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Ferry-boat America; 177, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company vs. Propeller J. Taylor; 186, B. Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 191, A. K. Spear et al. vs. Propeller Titian.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Leonard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—49, Heydecker vs. Reading; 51, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 52, Brooks vs. White et al.; 57, Odell et al. vs. Reading; 70, Redmond vs. Enfield Manufacturing Company; 74, May et al. vs. Kamak; 80, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 1[illegible], Brands vs. Smith; 139, Brown et al vs. White et al.; 140, Brooks vs. White et al.; 142, In the matter of Phyfe, to vacate assessment; 143, In the matter of Beach, to vacate assessment; 144, Beach vs. Decker; 147, Naismith vs. Naismith; 148, Litchenstein vs. Litchenstein; 149, The People, &c., Houghtaling vs. the Board of Apportionment and Audit; 153, Clark vs. Buddensick; 157, Milcher vs. Seybold; 169, Colwell et al. vs. Dod; 171, Cropper vs. Duckes; 172, The People, &c., Crosby vs. Green; 173, The People, &c., Maloney vs. the Board of Audit; 174, In the matter of Smith.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 2.

By Judge Leonard.

In the matter of Ellen Hefferin; application for discharge denied.

Daniel M. Koehler *vs.* William Mannheim; the second and third subdivisions of the notice granted, and all the rest denied; no costs.

William H. Whitney et al., *vs.* August Meyer; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

By Judge Curtis.

Bertha Pickokowski *vs.* Samuel J. Pickokowski; referred to take proof as to alimony, &c.

The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company *vs.* Joseph Lloyd; motion denied without costs.

Louisa Chabada *vs.* Charles Chabada; divorce granted, decree to be settled on one day's notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Ernest B. Simon *vs.* Caroline Simon; divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Bond *vs.* Parker; order granted.

DRY GOODS.

MEARES.

MEARES	WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE	MEARES
MEARES	TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT OUR	MEARES
MEARES	OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER	MEARES
MEARES	GOODS will take place	MEARES
MEARES	THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,	MEARES
MEARES	And continue every day and evening during	MEARES
MEARES	THE WEEK, When we will exhibit a large	MEARES
MEARES	and elegant assortment of SILKS and Dress Goods,	MEARES
MEARES	LACES and Embroideries, MILLINERY Goods,	MEARES
MEARES	CORSETS and Under-garments,	MEARES
MEARES	RIBBONS and Dress Trimmings,	MEARES
MEARES	HOSIERY, Gloves and Under-wear,	MEARES
MEARES	HOUSEKEEPING Goods, WORSTED and Embroideries,	MEARES
MEARES	and every thing adapted to first-class retail trade.	MEARES

RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER SIXTH-AV. AND
NINETEENTH-ST.

THE
GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
of

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

MACY.	The largest Fancy Goods Depot in America.	GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY.	We are now opening daily all of the latest Novelties from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other European markets.	GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY.	Every novelty is represented in our complete stock of Hosiery, Under-wear, Furs, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, Trimmings, &c.	GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY.	Our Millinery Department has all of the new styles, shapes and shades in Hats, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons and Flowers, also of our own importation.	GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY.	All of our Goods are sold at the lowest possible prices. A discount will be made to those buying to sell again. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.	GRAND CENTRAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

We beg leave to inform our customers and the public that we shall have our FALL OPENING of
FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS
and
ROUND HATS
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., New-York.
No. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, also clean window shades, curtains and carpets in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 21st-st.—Full line of PARIS, BERLIN and LONDON STYLES, SEVEN WEEKS EARLIER than COSTUME importers. EXAMINE before purchasing. READY-MADE imported cloth MODELS given with each pattern. FREE GUIDES.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS A richer and greater variety than ever. At the corner of Broadway and 15th-st., upstairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1872.

TRIPLE SHEET.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wienawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We have already printed and sold one hundred thousand copies of our Second Campaign Supplement, and another edition of one hundred thousand has been worked off and nearly disposed of this week. Orders should be sent in without delay.

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY's letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY's close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was [illegible] by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON's exploits as a dishonest clerk and a [illegible] Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY's Secession Record: A list of his [illegible] on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the Sun and New-York Tribune, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and [illegible], with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX's famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, RICHARD H. DANA, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LIEBER, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge [illegible], Senator FERRY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

There seems no reason to doubt the reelection of Hon. JAMES M. SMITH, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia. This result has been largely due to the exercise of an unscrupulous system of terrorism, by which thousands of colored voters were kept away from the polls. The gross outrage upon the colored men who were waiting to record their votes at Macon, and which resulted in two negroes and one white man losing their lives, is a fair illustration of the kind of "freedom" which Southern Democrats are prepared to accord to their colored fellow-citizens. Are we to take this as a sample of the "reconciliation" about which Mr. GREELEY talks so effusively?

Dr. HOLLAND has been appointed Commissioner of the Board of Education. A better appointment could not have been made. Dr. HOLLAND is a gentleman eminently fitted to fulfill the duties of the office tendered to him, and it is a great advantage to the Board of Education to have him upon it.

What has GREELEY's successor done with the letter which he positively asserted had been written by the publisher of the TIMES to Mayor HALL? Our City charities can benefit by the production of the letter to the extent of twenty thousand dollars. Cannot Mr. GREELEY, who is such a very "benevolent man," induce his *locum tenens* to produce it, instead of chattering feebly about other letters? Or are both GREELEY and his mouthpiece willing to rest under the charge of having uttered another willful untruth?

It is a week since we charged that CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was not only a Know-Nothing, but that he is now, or was very recently, a member of the patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and is bound by an oath never to vote for a Catholic. At the same time we mentioned a large number of prominent Greeleyites who are, we were informed, members of that Order, including MORGAN L. FILKINS, ARCHIE BLISS, JAMES L. HASTIE, JAMES R. ALLABEN, DANIEL D. CONNOVER, and other members of the Greeley State Committee. These charges remain wholly without denial, except that Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON denies his connection with the Order, and inquiry seems to show that we were mistaken, and that the WILKINSON who occupies the position which we assigned to ALFRED WILKINSON, is another Greeley Republican of that name residing in Brooklyn. We did not, and do not, question the right of these gentlemen to join any association they choose, but when people set themselves up as pure reformers, too unspotted to support Gen. GRANT, we are entitled to point out their utter hypocrisy, and to show that, while bound by an oath not to vote for a Catholic, they are supporting or pretending to support a Catholic for Governor. If they are really supporting him, then their oaths are nothing. If they are only pretending to give this support, then they are cheats.

Mr. NAST fires another raking broadside, this week, into the water-logged Greeley ship. In one cartoon we see Miss Columbia shaking a good deal of the nonsense and humbug out of the Democratic candidate, and in another there is a series of half a dozen sketches, each full of point and humor. In one GREELEY, the candidate, is abjectly repudiating all that GREELEY, the editor, ever wrote or said—a thing he has been doing throughout the canvass. In another he is depictured as letting "the South go." In a third the temporary successor of GREELEY is represented as turning his poor old master out of his office after election, and telling him to "go West and buy a farm." The look of dismay on the face of the "Sage" will set everybody laughing. In another drawing, the professional defamer now in GREELEY's boots is represented playing on his organ—a lyre—which, after all, is only another name for the Professor. The great Professor's nose is turned up at an angle of forty-five degrees, as if this poor world smelt very offensively to the Professor, and he was just about to begin a new one. The long poetical hair streams beautifully down the back of genius, and poor old GREELEY is quite taken aback at finding himself hustled out of the editorial chair. Altogether, these pictures have plenty of fun and truth in them, and Mr. NAST must expect to receive a note from the Professor warning him that if he caricatures him any more, he (NAST) will be "cudgeled" by yours truly, the greatest man of the age—W. R.

The *Tribune* tells us of certain gentlemen who have "waived their claims" upon the succession to the Mayoralty of this City. We have no doubt that the public servants for whom the "organ" assumes to speak would be the first to repudiate any such conception of public duty as is here indicated. This talk of "claims" upon any office whatever is the old jargon of the professional politician, of which Mr. GREELEY gave so perfect a sample in his celebrated letter to Gov. SEWARD. How utterly incapable is either the Tammany candidate or his organ of realizing the true ideal of public service is fairly illustrated by such phraseology as that we have quoted. In President GRANT's letter to Gen. DIX, we find a very different conception of the methods of political choice. "It is a happy day when conventions seek candidates, not candidates nominations." The only people who have a "claim" upon any office, are the voters who have the power of filling it. In regard to the Mayoralty of New-York, we may safely assume that any one who is fit for the position will be perfectly content to leave the public to discover that fact for themselves.

We trust that no Republican voters from Pennsylvania, now in this State, will fail to make arrangements to go home and vote on Tuesday next. The good cause deserves every vote, and a full vote is all that is needed to give us victory. Let every Pennsylvanian be off home.

Mr. GREELEY is consistent in at least one thing—his view of the way a rebellion should be treated in the United States, as the following extracts will show:

> If the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. * * * Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in.—*Nov. 9, 1860.*
>
> Let the Cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out.—*Dec. 24, 1860.*
>
> I demanded that there should be an open, free discussion, that the Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, if the people of the South said they wanted disunion, I would consent to it.—*Sept. 19, 1872.*

> *At Pittsburg, Sept. 19, 1872.*
>
> And now, today, if the nation were thus imperiled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the result of a free vote by the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to risk the latter chance rather than the former.—*New-York Tribune Report.*

Last night's Republican meeting was, like its predecessors, attended by as large an audience as the Cooper Institute could contain, and one more thoroughly characterised by intelligence and respectability than is usually to be found at any political gathering. To people who doubt the hold which the Republican cause maintains upon the most influential class of this community, we recommend the study of the lists of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of these Wednesday meetings. Last night's array of professional and business men who have a very decided stake in the result of the national canvass is as fair a sample as any that has preceded it, of the solid strength of the Republican candidates in this City. The speeches of Gov. PERHAM and Mr. TOWNSEND were eminently worthy of the appreciative audience to whom they were addressed. Not a single point or telling allusion was wasted upon the hearers, and no one could have left the assemblage of last night without feeling a new confidence in the triumph of men and principles that admitted of so convincing a line of defense.

An Old Foe With a New Face.

It is not necessary for us to inform our readers that Tammany and all belonging to it have been under a heavy cloud for some time past. The members of that organization were long under the impression that the public had no objection to be robbed—rather liked it; but they found out their mistake last November. Since then they have been preaching loudly about "reform." They want people to believe that they form the only organization which can and ought to govern this great City. They assure us that they have given up all their old practices. They have experienced a "revival," and now are as good as any of us, and better too. But somehow the people have shown no inclination to place their property and their rights once more in the hands of Tammany. It may be very cruel, but the tax-payer does not believe in the sudden conversion of the faction which so ruthlessly plundered them. Tammany is like a man whose reputation is utterly gone, and who wants some one of good character to set him on his legs again, and introduce him into society, with strong guarantees for future good behavior.

The difficulty was to find anybody willing to undertake this unpleasant business. At last the Tammany papers mysteriously whispered that the thing was done. The respectable gentleman had been found. He had kindly consented to be made Mayor by Tammany Hall. He had "traveled much." He was a man of "affluence." He could borrow money whenever we wanted it—even when we did not want it. People laughed, and wondered who the victim could be. Yesterday the three papers—the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune*—came out simultaneously with the prodigious secret. Of course they were not acting in concert. The three heads spoke with one voice, but it was quite by accident. They had found a Moses to lead us out of bondage. The gentleman who had seen the world, the man of affluence, the great loan negotiator, the friend of Tammany *and* of the people, was Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

Now, why did Tammany throw its very dirty handkerchief to Mr. DUNCAN? It has a reform committee of its own, and on it are Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY and Ex-Senator HARRY GENET. Then it has another reform committee, on which is WILLIAM WALSH, Esq., otherwise known as BILLY WALSH. Why not nominate one of these esteemed citizens and members of Tammany as Mayor? Simply because Tammany knows that it is a little too soon as yet to put one of its own dear children before the public. It wanted a respectable figure-head—some one who would do its bidding if elected, and yet would make a decent appearance before the people. Why Tammany went to Mr. W. B. DUNCAN is very obvious—but what on earth Mr. W. B. DUNCAN should want with a nomination for any office from Tammany is not so clear. One man cannot redeem Tammany in the eyes of the people. The old crowd are in the background, and Mr. DUNCAN would be a child in their hands.

Tammany makes no sacrifices in patronizing Mr. DUNCAN. What harm has he ever done it? Let our readers cast their thoughts back to the fight which we carried on with Tammany between September, 1870, and November, 1871. Do they remember anything accomplished by Mr. DUNCAN toward its success? Where was he in that contest? We frequently invited him as a respectable Democrat to come out and repudiate the alliance of thieves. But he was as coy as a young lady during her first season—you could not get him to speak, or even to blush. We were told that he disapproved of our course. He did not think there was anything wrong about TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY. He is a capitalist—but he was as silent as the grave. Indeed, it was not from the "capitalists" that we obtained much help at that time. There was a sort of official report made by Mr. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and other "leading citizens"—and it certified that the City accounts were in excellent order, and the City most beautifully managed. No doubt all these gentlemen are earnest Reformers now. But when they might have helped the cause of reform they opposed it, and when we protested against their conduct we were accused of breaking every law in the decalogue.

And now we are told we must accept a Mayor from Tammany. The *Herald* says it "demands" it. Well, it may go on "demanding" it, but we shall decline to accede to its demands. We will have nothing to do with Tammany Hall nominations. The people will elect whom they please, but we shall not insult them by asking them to restore Tammany to power under cover of a figure-head. When the Committee of Seventy and other reform bodies have spoken, we shall be in a position to consider what ought to be done. But we will never accept a candidate who comes to us attired in the bedraggled robes of Tammany.

President Grant as a Candidate.

In the hue and cry raised by the coalition Press against every man prominently connected with the Republican Party, sensible men will see only an attempt to confuse the canvass, and to obscure the points on which the voters ought in the main to decide. It is very evident that the country is not to be so diverted or deceived. The President, whose re-election the Republican Party seeks, has too many positive qualities concerning which a rational conclusion can be reached to allow of the vast constituency being distracted by this systematic uproar.

They cannot fail to note that the President has carefully observed every pledge made by the party whose nomination he accepted four years since, and every promise made by himself. The party bound itself to maintain the equal political rights of all the people of the South, to establish as firmly as possible the principles of republican government throughout the land, to restore the forfeited rights of the late rebels as rapidly as safety would allow, to preserve inviolate the national credit in all its forms, to conduct the Government economically, and to reduce taxation as speedily and as much as practicable.

There is not one of these obligations which has not been honorably kept, and in keeping them the representatives of the party in Congress has had the most faithful aid of the President at every step.

In his cordial support of the reconstruction measures, including the Constitutional amendments, in his prompt efforts to bring the States rightly back into the Union immediately on his inauguration, in his urgency for a proper and generous (but *not* universal) amnesty, and in his steady retrenchment and vigorous purification of the civil service, he has been found not only heartily with the party, but wisely and courageously leading it.

Nor has he stopped with paying attention to the promises made in the name of the party. He has scrupulously fulfilled those made by himself, and those which he thought the country could reasonably imply from his previous career and his surroundings. He entered on his candidacy with the simple exhortation "Let us have peace," and he has patiently labored, on every possible occasion, by every possible means to give us peace,—"peace," in the eloquent words of Mr. LINCOLN, "that comes to stay." The greatest soldier of the war, he has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to cause the South to suspect that he retained in his heart a trace of the feelings the war gave rise to, except the deep and fervent love of our common country, and a longing desire to see its mild authority acknowledged sincerely in every section. The tenor of his whole Administration has gone to show that between citizens who respected the Constitution and obeyed the laws, whether North or South, there ought to be, and so far as he could bring it about, there should be, no distinction. He has not the less effectively labored for peace in calmly but firmly employing the powers intrusted to him by the Legislature for bringing to condign punishment the wretched Kuklux conspirators, whose acts were as an unquenched fire-brand, keeping lighted and burning the basest passions of the war.

As the President has faithfully striven for peace, so he has with equal fidelity striven in all other things to discover and carry out the wishes of the people. As he promised, he has performed. He has had no policy to oppose to the country, and he has enforced all laws with conscientious firmness. He has done more. He has introduced the beginnings of a civil service reform more thorough in its method, more comprehensive in its scope, more elevated in its purpose than four years ago Mr. JENCKES, the most sanguine and enthusiastic of civil service reformers, dared to propose, much less to hope for. Small men may sneer at this, and greater ones may think more could have been done. But the persistent, laborious, honest-hearted President has gone far ahead of the party leaders, and a good way ahead of the people. Almost alone, in the face of distrust and cold support, and active hostility, quietly, cautiously, but with unflagging determination, he has *done* for reform more than all other men in the country have done, or could do.

In the midst of these labors, he has dealt conscientiously with the regular work of his office, with appointments, with foreign affairs, with the incalculable crush of business brought up by each session of Congress. And all this he has done in the face of the meanest and bitterest personal assaults ever made on an honest man in high station. He has made mistakes, and acknowledges them. But he has never made the mistake of thinking his personal vindication depended on what could be said for or against him, instead of on what he himself could do. No vituperation, however stinging; no insult, however galling; no aspersion, however cruel and unjust, has swerved him from the silent performance of his duty, as he understood it. Was he wrong in thinking that he could safely leave his reputation to his countrymen? Did he err in believing that the nation whose name will be honored forever by his character and services would see them overborne by slander and malice? Apart from all the personal bearings of the question, will not the people in the end judge calmly and correctly of the value of his fidelity, patriotism, energy, and good sense?

The State of New-York.

Some of our friends in the States which vote next week write to us asking what report we can make as to the prospect in this State. We hesitate to express our opinion in its full force, for there is danger that any expression of the confidence we feel may lead some of our friends to relax their exertions. But, premising that we assume that our friends throughout the State will continue to work as they are now working, we have no hesitation in saying that the State of New-York will cast its electoral vote for Gen. GRANT, and will elect the Republican State ticket. We base this opinion upon the information which we receive from every part of the State from those who are in a position to know, and whose candid opinion has been sought. The Greeley defection has, for some weeks, steadily diminished in amount, and the number of Democrats who will either openly or quietly cast a direct vote for GRANT, or will not vote at all, undoubtedly exceeds the number of Greeley Republicans.

So far as this City is concerned, we are prepared to say that if GREELEY gets any majority whatever, he will do better for his cause than we now expect. This is a strong statement to make with reference to a City which, in 1868, gave a Democratic majority of sixty-one thousand, and which even last year gave nineteen thousand Democratic majority. But only those who have carefully examined the matter have any idea of the extent of the demoralization which prevails in the Democratic organization. The old deposed chiefs in each Assembly district "sulk in their tents," not because they like GRANT, but because they want to secure such a result as will show that the present managers cannot successfully lead the party. The rank and file are disorganized, and acknowledge no party obligation to vote for GREELEY. The real contests in such Wards as the Tenth, Eighth and others bids fair to transform the Democratic majorities of thousands, which they have hitherto given, into Republican majorities. Moreover, the Greeleyites have rendered it impossible, come what may, for O'BRIEN and his followers to support GREELEY, and O'BRIEN's strength is despised by no one who knows the fact. The Democratic leaders do not know whom they can rely upon. Even in the lists of inspectors and supervisors which they recommended, they have, through ignorance, included many who are opposed to them. We, therefore, expect that there will not be over 120,000 votes cast in this City at the coming election, and that of these Gen. GRANT will receive not less than sixty thousand.

The Latest Calumny Against Gen. Dix.

Col. F. A. CONKLING has volunteered to come to the aid of Gen. DIX's caluminators, and with the same damage to his own veracity as that which DANA has sustained.

We find the following in the *Sun* of the 30th Sept.:

> HOW JOHN A. DIX ASSAILED ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN 1864—CAN HIS LETTERS ON THIS SUBJECT BE PRODUCED?
>
> We take the liberty of publishing the following extract of a letter from Col. F. A. CONKLING, dated at Macon, France, chiefly for the purpose of calling upon Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN to furnish for publication the letter therein referred to: * * * * * * * *
>
> "The time seems auspicious for a little contribution to the history of the rebellion. When Mr. LINCOLN came to run a second time for the Presidency, some of his friends expressed a wish that DIX should be the candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket; and accordingly our friend, Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN, was authorized to open a negotiation with him upon the subject. DIX refused positively to allow his name to be used, and addressed a characteristic letter to Mr. SHERMAN, all the ear-marks of which showed clearly that it was intended for publication, in which he indulged in the usual copperhead comments then current upon the policy of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. For obvious reasons, Mr. SHERMAN then saw fit to put that letter quietly away, but I can see no impropriety in your calling upon him now to produce it."

We are happy to be able to gratify the wish of Col. CONKLING and his Greeleyite coadjutors, by producing the letter they call for.

Let us premise that there was a wish on the part of a large number of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, in 1864, to place Gen. DIX on their ticket for the Vice-Presidency; that Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL telegraphed him from Baltimore, while the Convention was sitting, saying that the New-York delegation wished to present his name, and that he replied, positively declining. If he had accepted, there is little doubt that he would have been nominated instead of ANDY JOHNSON.

Here is his letter to Mr. SHERMAN, which Col. CONKLING and the *Sun* were so anxious to see:

> NEW-YORK, 6th June, 1864.
>
> DEAR SIR: From your intimation to me at a recent interview, and similar suggestions from other quarters, I infer that I may possibly be named as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in the Baltimore Convention, and I owe it to you, as well as myself, should such a purpose be manifested, to say that I should feel constrained to decline the nomination if it were tendered to me.
>
> I have given an unhesitating and zealous support to the Administration in the conduct of the war. I shall continue to do so to the last. But the close relation to it, which such a nomination involves, would imply a concurrence in its political measures; and there is more than one of these measures to which I cannot give my assent without inconsistency with my whole life. In my military position there is no such embarrassment, and I need not say that every energy of which I am capable will be given to the support of the Government, whoever may administer it, till armed resistance to its authority is effectually suppressed, and the union of the States re-established.
>
> I am, dear Sir, truly yours,
> (Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.
> ISAAC SHERMAN, Esq.

Thus it appears that Gen. DIX, instead of assailing Mr. LINCOLN and indulging in "copperhead comments upon the policy of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration," as charged by Col. CONKLING and Mr. DANA, pledged himself to "support" that policy with "every energy" of which he was "capable."

It appears, too, that this "office-beggar," as he is denominated by the Greeleyites, refused the nomination for Vice-President when he would have been sure of an election.

What can be thought of men who thus volunteer to calumniate eminent public servants, and to falsify history?

Gen. DIX's letter, which his enemies have been the means of producing, cannot fail to secure for him the respect of every honest Democrat and every truly liberal Republican.

We avail ourselves of the occasion to give an outline of his political course.

To the time of the rebellion he was a consistent and zealous Democrat. When the first gun was fired on Sumter, he came as zealously to the support of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. When Gen. McCLELLAN was nominated on the Chicago platform, the basis of which was negotiation with the rebels with arms in their hands, he, in conjunction with Judge PIERREPONT and other war Democrats, got up the great meeting of 1864, at the Cooper Institute, in support of Mr. LINCOLN. After the war, in 1866, the war Democrats made an effort to revive the Democratic Party in its former strength and purity, and Judge PIERREPONT and Gen. DIX were with them. In 1868, when SEYMOUR was nominated for the Presidency by a convention mainly controlled by secessionists, and the dishonest policy of repudiation was proclaimed by a resolution to pay the public debt in depreciated paper, virtually surrendering all the advantages obtained by a long and sanguinary war, Gen. DIX wrote his well-known letter in favor of Gen. GRANT; and he and his war Democratic associates abandoned forever a party which threatened the honor of the country with lasting disgrace, and has now consummated its own shameful humiliation by abandoning all its principles, and advocating the election of their most malignant adversary.

If Gen. DIX's calumniators would like to see any more of his letters, we shall be happy to produce them. Perhaps we may present some without waiting to be asked, for the purpose of showing in what estimation he has held the practices of their Tammany associates.

Horace Greeley as a Lobbyist.

No man has had greater reason than Mr. GREELEY to be thankful for the fact that the public have short memories. In the course of a somewhat checkered career, he has formed more disreputable associations than would have sufficed to ruin the character of any man who had fewer opportunities of dinning into the public ear assertions about his excedingly nice sense of honor, and his incorruptible honesty. There is one little transaction in which Mr. GREELEY was concerned, some sixteen years ago, which should not be lost sight of at a time when the Tammany candidate is engaged in bespattering better men with foul and baseless slanders. In the reports of Committees of the third session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, we find the details of an inquiry touching the character of ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of the House from the State of New-York. This gentleman interested himself in the passage of a resolution affecting the title to three hundred thousand acres of land in the then Territory of Minnesota, which had been granted by a prior act of Congress to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa. In order to "smooth away the obstacles" which hindered the passage of this resolution, Mr. MATTESON did, in the language of the Committee's report, "incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for construing the Des Moines grant, to have here and to use a large sum of money and other valuable cosiderations, corruptly for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through the House."

Among the parties who had taken a strong interest in the passage of the resolution was HORACE GREELEY. We find from the testimony of JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, N. Y., a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Des Moines Company, the following facts: Mr. STRYKER went to Washington for the purpose of making "arrangements" for the passage of the bill in question. He spent about five days in talking over the matter with various members of Congress, but without being able to see a very encouraging prospect for the passage of the resolution, as the Committee on Public Lands refused to report it in the desired form. The only "arrangement" which he attempted was this: He found Mr. GREELEY stopping at the same hotel—the National—where he was. The rest can be best narrated in his own words: "I made a draft in favor of HORACE GREELEY for $1,000, which I remitted (through the hotel office) in a letter addressed to him, stating that if the report of the Committee should be made, and it should become necessary to obtain any further aid for the passage of the bill through the House, he was to use it. * * If the bill passed the House, I considered it as good as passed by Congress. It was necessary to have somebody to attend to it. I could stay here no longer, and I left it entirely with him to make such arrangements as he saw proper." Mr. STRYKER went West, never heard from Mr. GREELEY about the draft, had no idea, indeed, that it had been used at all till four months later. He met Mr. GREELEY in New-York, who told him he had got the money and had expended it, but did not volunteer any information about where it had gone. The witness "did not like to ask him" for this information, as he thought he could find out in some other way. At the time of his appearance before the Committee he had not found out, though he had his suspicions.

As the bill did not pass the House, Mr. STRYKER was very distinctly of opinion [illegible] the draft. He accordingly states: "I believe he (Mr. GREELEY) misapplied the money." In the Committee's report the following statement occurs: "It is quite apparent to your Committee, from the evidence, that the one thousand dollars was placed in the hands of Mr. GREELEY, by the authorized agent of the Company, *to aid the passage* of the bill or resolution for the relief of that Company through Congress. * * They dispatched an officer of the House to New-York, with the usual process, in order to have Mr. GREELEY brought before them as a witness, to prove to *whom* he paid the money; but the officer was unable to find him; after diligent search learned that he had gone to the West, (probably to Ohio or Iowa,) and that the time of his return was uncertain." From that day to this, the disposal of that thousand dollars has remained a mystery. Now that Mr. GREELEY is shouting so loudly to men of far purer record than he to prove their innocence, will he not volunteer some explanation about what he did with the proceeds of that draft which was paid on his own indorsement?

A Distinct Forgery.

The *Tribune* produced yesterday a *fac-simile* of the schedule on which it based its last charge against Mr. BLAINE. As we predicted, it does not give a *fac-simile* of the whole paper, including "BENJAMIN F. CAMP and others." It confines its copy to three lines, and, incredible as it may seem, these three lines show that the *Tribune's* statement is a deliberate falsehood. The first line reads: "BRIDGES. Know nothing about him. 100 " " 5,000." Under the name of BRIDGES is "BLAINE of Main," and on the same line is "32,500 shares, $1,625,000; 5,900 shares, $295,000;" but it is obvious that these figures are not intended to apply to the name BLAINE, for a line is drawn around the words "BLAINE of Main" in such a manner as to show that these words have accidentally been placed on the wrong line, and that they belong down on the next line, against which are the words, "Right. 200 not issued, $10,000." In other words, the *Tribune's* own schedule shows that BRIDGES gets one hundred shares, and BLAIR or BLAINE two hundred, and the figures "32,500 shares $1,625,000, 59,000 shares, $295,000" belong to neither of those names. We have shown that they are the footing of the first page of the original schedule—shown it by the demonstration that unless they are such the schedule calls for far more stock than the amount that existed available for distribution, while if they are footings, as we assert, the schedule calls for the precise amount admitted to exist. The *Tribune's* statement that in its copy these figures are not at the foot of a page, shows that it has not an original, but that it has a copy made by a willful forger or a stupid dolt. That forger as to the two hundred shares has deliberately changed the name of BLAIR to BLAINE. We again challenge it to submit its paper to inspection, and we again brand it as guilty of willful falsehood and forgery.

MINOR TOPICS.

The 1st of October, 1872, will long be remembered in the annals of Elsass and Lorraine. It was the day on which the inhabitants of the conquered Provinces ceased to have the right of choosing their nationality. All those French men and women who failed to assert their choice of remaining children of *la belle France*, became subjects on that day of the Emperor WILLIAM, and those who had formerly made their election to be Frenchmen, but had, nevertheless, continued in their old homes, also became *ipso facto* German subjects. The Elsatians have ever been a home people, clinging tenaciously to their own Province, and preserving in a singular degree distinctive manners and customs; and the troubles which their reverses have caused within the last few days will awaken wide sympathy. A publication has recently been issued showing the actual gains of North Germany by the war, as follows: Twelve chief towns, of departments or arrondissements, viz.: Strasbourg, Colmar, Metz, Saverne, Schlestadt, Wissembourg, Haguenau, Mulhouse, Sarreguemines, Thionville, Chateau-Salins, Saarbourg, and 1,600,000 inhabitants, being a twentieth of France. Of the places above mentioned, twelve are fortresses, three of them—Strasbourg, Metz and Thionville—being of the first class. Commercially considered, the gain is also very large, comprising 460,000 hectares (a hectare is rather more than two acres) of forest, 370 kilometres (eight kilometres are nearly five miles) of navigable river, 300 of canal, 735 of railway, besides valuable tanneries and manufactories of various kinds; in fact, Elsass goes back to the Germans a far better property than it came from them.

The "organ" tells us that the election of Mr. GREELEY would be the signal for driving into perpetual retirement all the people who "electioneer with money." After resumption of specie payments has been effected, by simply resuming, the above reform will be quite in order. It is a pity, however, that the Tammany candidate does not interpose to stop the electioneering with money before he gets to the White House. The latter event is so improbable that he might safely promise to cut the Isthmus of Darien with the proceeds of the discarded greenbacks when he becomes President, in the perfect security that he never would be called on to do it. Meanwhile, however, the office-holders in the City departments are being assessed regularly by Tammany Hall, as if its candidates had never proposed to see that all elections were conducted free of expense to anybody.

From Madrid comes the news of the burning of the Escurial. St. LAWRENCE, the patron saint of PHILIP II., suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron, hence, when the victory of St. Quentin came in response to the King's vow that he would build the most splendid monastery in the world, and dedicate it to the saint, the ground-plan of the building was made to describe the outline of a gridiron. Twenty-one years were spent in building the Escurial, yet although it was on a scale of exceptional size and magnificence it only cost a little more than TWEED's new Court-house. If the fire has been as destructive as reported by cable, the loss of historical monuments and records must be deplorably great. The cable, however, is somewhat addicted to "touching up" incidents of this kind, and it may not improbably happen that the great work of PHILIP II., and the retreat of CHARLES V., has not suffered irreparable damage.

GRANT AND WILSON.

Fourth Republican Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

A Crowded House and Enthusiastic Concourse of Citizens.

Speeches by Gov. Perham and Hon. Martin I. Townsend.

Answers to the Slanderers of the President.

Mr. Greeley's Political Career Carefully Reviewed.

The fourth of the Republican State Committee meetings, at the Cooper Institute, last night, was exceedingly well attended. The great hall was filled by the best class of our citizens. It is self-evident to those who may have been at the former gatherings here that the public interest in them is greater now than at their inception. On the stand were Hon. Henry Clews, A. H. Laflin, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Newman, Thurlow Weed, George McWaters, and the majority of the following list of

Vice-Presidents—Howard Potter, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., H. K. Thurber, Henry Blood, Simon Steinberger, Wm. M. Vermilye, A. W. Spies, Azariah Boody, W. H. Macy, Lewis J. Phillips, Henry Smith, Chas. Lamson, Chas. A. Lambard, Lloyd Phoenix, James F. Ruggles, Jno. L. Cadwalader, John H. Draper, Courtlandt Palmer, Joseph Stiner, Robert Stuyvesant, Martin L. Ventine, E. C. Williams, C. F. Homer, H. H. Wilson, Erastus Titus, Henry A. Heiser, Gen. Fred. T. Locke, A. D. W. Baldwin, Washington Bell, J. K. Cilley, Rufus L. Cole, Benj. F. Hart, C. W. Chase, Chas. Minzesheimer, J. W. Niblo, George D. Woodruff, Wm. H. Stout, L. E. Ronk, A. J. Smith, Lewis E. Harker, Walter W. Conklin, Wm. M. Burdge, Wm. Black, Chas. W. Shortridge, Cephas Brainerd, Edward E. North, Dr. Geo. F. Schaffer, Nathan H. Hall, James Davis, A. N. Brockway, M. D., Thomas Hanson, Gardner Langdon, Jr., Sylvester Eddy, Elisha Kingsland, William Rutter, Stephen Roberts, George M. Van Nort, Francis B. Thurber, Daniel K. Baker, A. A. Selover, Joseph W. Vail, Charles A. Clark, Griffith Rowe, U. A. Murdock, Samuel Penniman, Henry A. Robbins, E. K. Willard, Henry G. Chapman, Oliver H. Shepard, Richard F. Mount, Jr., B. L. Solomons, John A. Lowery, Lawrence Kip, Nathaniel Fisher, Amos C. Littel, J. C. De Laterque, John Foley, John P. Dickenson, Wm. J. Still, James H. Nash, Sylvester G. Whiton, A. E. Austin, Eben W. Goodwin, C. F. Fretjen, Nathan J. Neuwitter, James S. Barren, Wm. H. Wiley, Reuben W. Wing, Leopold Schepp, Richard W. Seaman, Thomas Reed, John H. Van Nostrand, Lawrence Joseph, Elmer H. Garbutt, Conrad Abelman, S. E. Shaw, James Seymour, Samuel S. Palmer, James W. Dunning, Meyer Feuchtwanger, Henry B. Caverly, Friend P. Fitts, Robert F. Austin, John F. Seymour, Benjamin Beyer, Joshua H. Bates, Kenyon Cox, Welington Clapp, Asher I. Simmonds, Oscar Zollikofer, Marcus Otterbourg, M. Blanck, Mordaunt Bodine.

Secretaries—Isaac Anderson, Jas. D. Shipman, Benj. Browne, Adam C. Martin, Theodore R. Shear, M. N. Smyth, Chas. A. Benedict, Saml. B. Lake, Lewis H. Harker, F. B. Ludlam, Jas. H. Crowell.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Cornell announced that the next meeting, to take place on Wednesday evening, would be addressed by Hon. B. F. Butler. [Cheers.] He then nominated Benjamin K. Phelps as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Phelps spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I like this demonstration. I am not here to-night to speak but to listen; and yet custom demands and feeling prompts that I should express briefly my gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me Chairman this evening. I regard this meeting as the protest of the intelligence here present, and worthy of the patriotism of the City of New-York, against what I believe to be one of the greatest political shams that has ever been perpetrated in our history. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I like reform and I like reformers; they are the men who battle for peace and the best interests of the country, and posterity and history alike will delight to honor them. After referring to the life of William Lloyd Garrison, and dwelling at some length on the Greeley movement, the speaker concluded as follows: When this canvass commenced we were told that a great tidal wave was to sweep over the whole country. It did not form much of a crest as it came from North Carolina, [cheers,] and it bore no sadness as it swelled over Vermont. [Cheers.] The Liberals said never mind, wait for Maine. Well, we looked to Maine, not with fear, not with distrust, but we looked to her with longing. By and by the dawn came, the sun rose bright and clear upon Maine, and the verdict came Republican to the backbone, as she always had been. [Prolonged cheers.]

After Mr. Phelps' speech, the foregoing list of Vice-Presidents was read, and Hon. George M. Van Nort stepped forward and said: "I appear before you at the request of one whom you all know and honor and respect, to read a letter which he has requested me to present to this meeting—Hon. Thurlow Weed." [Cheers.]

Mr. Van Nort then read the following letter:

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I very much regret that my severe and protracted illness renders my immediate return to the City impossible. Under other circumstances I should cheerfully act as one of the Vice-Presidents for the Republican meeting to be held at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

You are quite right in assuming that I stand politically where I have stood ever since you knew me. I commenced learning my political lessons forty years ago from the Albany *Evening Journal*. When I removed to New-York, thirty years ago, I became a reader of the *Tribune* and an admirer of its editor. But I remember nothing in the teachings of these journals to justify or excuse a life-long Whig and Republican in following either, at a Presidential election, into the Democratic Party. I shall, therefore, as far as my health permits, do all I can to avert the calamity of allowing this Government to fall into the hands of those who so recently attempted to destroy it.

I should still more regret my illness and consequent absence from my post, but for the assurance that the Mayor, at my request, is representing my views and wishes in the appointment of inspectors of election, and in providing for a faithful canvass of the votes.

Very truly yours,
HENRY SMITH.

To THURLOW WEED.

After the reading of the above letter the President said that it had been announced when the nomination of Mr. Greeley was completed, that a tidal wave would be set in motion in North Carolina, which would next be felt in Maine. He had the pleasure of introducing to the meeting Hon. Sydney Perham, Governor and Governor elect of Maine, who would tell of that wave and its effect. [Applause.]

Gov. Perham came forward amid loud and prolonged cheers, on the subsidence of which, he said:

GOV. PERHAM'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: I thank you for this kind introduction, and I thank this audience for their kind reception. We had heard of that tidal wave in Maine, and had been waiting for it for a long time. We understood that it was going to sweep over the whole of that land, and hence we waited anxiously and thoughtfully in expectation. When it came we experienced nothing of its onward flow, and it proved to be one of those waves that are more powerful in their receding action than in their incoming action. [Laughter.] While it failed entirely to carry the Democratic Party high and dry upon the mountains of Maine and give them possession of the State, it seems to have had force enough to have taken these men and swept them back into the fathomless ocean, for we have hardly heard of them since that time. [Applause and laughter.] I come to you with an earnest heart in regard to the subject in which we are all interested, and with great confidence that we are to achieve a glorious result in the campaign. [Applause.] After what I have seen, I feel positive that the result cannot be other than this. It is a wise provision that each Administration is to be brought once in four years to judgment before the people, that they, if it has done well, may commend it, or, if it has done ill, may turn it from its position and put in its place another which will better fulfill the expectations of the people. The people are now called upon to pass judgment upon the merits of the Administration now controlling, and which for three and a half years has controlled the interests of the nation. Some of the leaders of the Democratic Party, who find it troublesome to bring the rank and file to the support of Horace Greeley, are attempting to convince them that the real issue is whether they will have Horace Greeley and a Democratic Administration, or Gen. Grant and a Republican Administration. [Applause.] In February, 1871, Horace Greeley told us that the restoration of the Democratic Party to power in 1872 would restore to their former places all who, as members of Congress and of the Senate, and as holding other important positions, violated their oaths and went into the rebellion; that the brain and heart and soul of the Democratic Party were in the rebel element of the South, and their aiders and abettors in the North; that if these men got into power they would do so with all the hates and animosities that had been engendered in the long years of war, and he spoke truthfully. Some time since, while in a visit to the South he informed us that the rebels had made up their minds to again renew the fight, not this time with the gun and the sabre, but with the ballot, and that those men thus expect to obtain what they lost by the rebellion in the war, and Mr. Greeley spoke truthfully in that regard. And today you find him aiding these men in their purpose. [Applause.] And today the real issue is whether you will take the Government from the hands of men who saved it in time of dire necessity, when rebel hands struck against its life, and give it to those men who, during four years of bloody war, sought its destruction. [Applause and cries of "never."] This being the fact, one would hardly suppose that it was necessary to argue any of these questions further. We would suppose that the men who are in favor of restoring the rebels to power would vote for Horace Greeley, and that those who desire the continuance of the present party in power would vote for Gen. Grant. [Applause.] But there are other questions which are not improper for us to discuss in this campaign. What has the Republican Party done that it deserves to be beaten in this contest? And what has it not done that it should not receive the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant?" It assumed control when the Democratic Party had held sway for many years, and when the country was in such a condition that Mr. Lincoln [applause] was compelled to go in disguise through a portion of the country on his way to the capital to take the oath of office. Our finances were broken down; we had been trying to get a loan of a few millions for some time, and although our promises to pay were offered at about ninety; still but a small portion of the amount desired could be raised. The country had become divided, and member after member, and Senator after Senator, had renounced their allegiance to their country, and had formed what they called the Confederacy. What little there was of the army had been scattered and placed in positions where it could not possibly be used in quelling rebellion, and our munitions of war were largely placed in the Southern States under the control of men who had pledged themselves when the time came to turn the property over to the Confederate Government. Such was the condition in which the Republican Party found the Government, and what has been the result? I need not go into details; it is sufficient to say that we fought successfully one of the greatest wars that ancient or modern times has ever seen, and triumphed over the rebellion. [Loud applause.] Not only have we done that, but we have blotted out the institution of slavery, which had been the disgrace of our nation. [Applause.] We have given the rights of citizenship to 4,000,000 of people whom the Democratic Party had declared had no right which the white man was bound to respect. [Applause.] It has given this country eleven years of the greatest prosperity it has ever known. During the ten years ending 1870, the taxable property of the country has been more than doubled. Has there ever been a time when the manufacturing and commercial interests, all things taken into consideration, were more prosperous than today? Was there ever a time when the working men, who toil for their bread had better remuneration? Indeed, such has been our prosperity and success that the attention of all the nations of the earth have been attracted to our shores to people our vast Western country. What more do you want? Do you expect that this country can be more successful under any other administration you could have? Do you believe that taking the control of affairs from those who have guarded so faithfully and well, and putting it into the hands of Horace Greeley, with rebels and pro-slavery Democrats, would be any better for the country? [Applause and cries of "No."] I appeal to the business men of New-York, whether Republicans or Democrats, if you desire or are willing to have such a change? [A voice, "We are not going to have it."] No, you are not going to have it. That is one of the questions that are settled. When I was a boy my old grandmother used to tell me to "let well enough alone." [Applause.] My impression is that this country is doing well, and we might as well be satisfied with a continuation of doing well, and certainly not make a change, when there is a strong liability—indeed, almost a certainty—of doing worse. [Applause.] Our opponents say Gen. Grant has proved a very inefficient President — that he can't make a speech. [Laughter.] Some of our Republican friends in Maine now wish that when Horace Greeley swung around the Eastern circle he had been unable to make a speech. [Laughter.] If he had not made any more speeches than Gen. Grant, the Republican majority would have been less than it was. [Laughter.] You remember that when he started from his home he went up into Vermont for some purpose, and when he met his Democratic friends there he found after all that mankind was not so much unlike, and that human nature was very much alike everywhere, whether Democrat or Republican. He was becoming to think very much better of those men he had talked so hard about, and he was getting the asperities "very much softened". When he got to Brunswick, the seat of learning in our State, he made a speech there, and he told the people that in his old age he was becoming "very softened." Some of the boys were so wicked as to say that they thought that the softening was in the brain more than anywhere else. [Laughter.] I was speaking of the complaints that are made about Gen. Grant. You know that there are all sorts of calumnies that it is possible for man to invent hurled at his devoted head. At one time you would suppose he was an imbecile, and no power to do anything that was of any sort of consequence—that he was a mere puppet in Washington, to be controlled by a dozen men. In the next breath they tell you that Gen. Grant is forcing the people of this country to elect him President, [laughter,] and some of your papers are telling you that he is aspiring to change the form of Government to make himself King, and if we don't take care this miserable imbecile will be King of this country. [Laughter.] Then they say that he appoints too many relatives to office. When Mr. Greeley was in Maine last Winter on his way to give a lecture, he admitted to a gentleman that Gen. Grant was an honest man; that on the whole he had given us a pretty fair Administration, and the only reason he could give when pressed why Gen. Grant should not be renominated was that he appointed rather too many relatives to office! [Laughter.] Now, I understand that there are a few of Gen. Grant's relatives, or relatives of his wife, who have been appointed to office. In the first place, there is his old father, who was respected by his neighbors, and who, on their indorsement, was appointed by President Johnson Postmaster at Covington, Ky., and when Gen. Grant became President he did not turn him out and appoint somebody else. Now the fact is, that there are nine relatives of Gen. Grant holding office, of whom two only were appointed by him—the other seven having been appointed by the heads of Departments, in the usual manner, on the recommendation of members of Congress or other persons, and with which appointments Gen. Grant had no more to do than I had. Then they tell us that he is a gift-taker; but this has been so thoroughly ventilated that I shall say but very little in regard to it. It is well known that after charging that Gen. Grant had taken gifts while President of the United States, and while a candidate, and finding that it was not true, they actually committed forgery for the purpose of making the people believe that their assertion was true. [Cries of "Shame."] It is true that this people, in their gratitude to Gen. Grant, did make some presents to him after the close of the war, and at one time a certain sum of money was contributed for the purpose of purchasing him a house in the City of Washington, where he resided for some time, while holding the position of General of the Army. The transfer was made in 1866; yet these men, in the poverty of opportunities that they have had to make capital against Gen. Grant, actually changed the figure 6 to a figure 9, so as to make the date of transfer read 1869, and such a statement was sent out to the country papers. It is a poor cause that must be bolstered up in this way. But Gen. Grant has never, at any time, complained of these reports of all sorts that have been made about himself when General of the Army or since he has been President. It was only after that bitter, wicked and malignant speech was made against him in the Senate of the United States, that he said. "I am willing to put my acts against Mr. Sumner's words." [Loud applause.] Senator Sumner is an unfortunate man who has fallen a victim to his own personal prejudices and passions. I hope the time will come when he will redeem himself, and set himself right before the country. I feel most sensibly the mortification that all Mr. Sumner's friends feel that he should have put himself into the position he has. His associations seem to have changed the whole sympathies of his nature. He was induced to write a letter to send to North Carolina just before the election, for the purpose of influencing the result there; and then another just before the election in Maine, which was distributed there. In that he said that the day of the soldier was passed, that it was wrong to have inscribed on our battle-flags at the Capital mottoes that would remind our fellow-citizens of their defeat, that it was wrong to have at the Capitol pictures which will admonish our fellow-citizens of the defeat they have suffered; that the present incumbent, Gen. Grant, was that forbidden inscription upon the flag. Said he, "He is the picture there in Washington that is to remind these men of their defeat;" and he intimates that Gen. Grant should not be elected because of this fact. Where is the man, North or South, who has intimated a sentiment more infamous than this? Because Gen. Grant fought our battles and helped to save this nation, are we going to say we must keep him out of Washington lest his presence remind the rebels of their defeat? [Voices—"Never," "Never."] If it is their duty to keep Gen. Grant out of Washington, it is equally their duty to keep the wounded soldiers who have lost their limbs out of Washington also, because their presence also reminds the rebels of their defeat. And we must also remove the battle-flags and tear down the monuments that have been erected over our honored dead, which our people each year delight to decorate. And what is more lamentable, the Democratic candidate has the effrontery to say to the soldiers of the nation, assembled at Pittsburg, that they had met in Convention for the purpose of cherishing and perpetuating the hates and animosities engendered in the time of war. That was a malicious slander. No men have been more charitable and generous toward their enemies, or who have counseled a more conciliatory course toward the rebels of the South. Well now, turning to the other side of this question, we are asked to elect Horace Greeley President of the United States. And why, my friends, are we asked to do this? Against Horace Greeley as a citizen and as a gentleman I have not one word to say; but Horace Greeley as a candidate for President of the United States is a proper subject of criticism; and although he at one time held a high and proud position in the Republican Party, although we honor him for a great deal of good he has accomplished, I say there never was a time when Horace Greeley was so popular that any one ever dreamed he would be a fit man for President. [A Voice—"He is not fit now."] No, he is not fit now. I am sure that changing over as he has, swallowing all the declarations of his life, turning his back upon every principle he has stood by, is no preparation, to say the least, for that office. [Cheers.] He has none of the essential qualifications for the position. Every one knows he is a man easily imposed upon, susceptible of flattery. Even when down in Maine, and coming away, he told a friend he was sure that if the people of the State could vote as they wanted to vote the thing would be all right. [Laughter.] He seemed to have a little doubt whether they could vote as they wished; and now his friends put forward the malicious calumny upon the people of Maine that more than one hundred thousand dollars was paid to secure a majority against him. The truth is, there is not one voter in a thousand in the State of Maine who would not resent as an insult any offer of money or other inducement to purchase his vote. [A voice—"He thought he was in Mackerelville." Loud cheers.] I can tell you all about the Liberal Republicans of the State of Maine; and what is true there is true elsewhere. There were a few men who, when the Cincinnati Convention was held—men who were in the habit of reading the *Tribune* all their lives, and who loved Horace Greeley for some of the principles they held in common—accepted the nomination of Horace Greeley as a Republican nomination. They said: "Here is a choice between two Republicans, Mr. Greeley and Gen. Grant; and, as between the two, I think I would prefer Mr. Greeley." But when these men came to understand that to vote for Horace Greeley was to vote for restoring the rebel Democracy to power, they just stepped back and said: "We can't do anything of that kind." [Cheers.] True, there is a class of sore-heads—men who have held office for some time and were turned out, others who have been unable to obtain office—who have come to the conclusion that the Republican Party having failed to keep them in or provide them with a good position, its mission is ended. [Laughter.] They will vote for Horace Greeley, because they look for better success under him. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I do not believe in supporting any such coalition as this. I do not believe in this mongrel kind of Government. I would rather (much as I believe it would be a terrible misfortune) see the Democratic Party elect a straight-out Democrat as President, with that party responsible for the Administration, than to see Horace Greeley elected, with the men around him who are now so closely identified with his canvass. [Cheers.] We all remember that the most corrupt Administration this country has ever seen was that of Andrew Johnson. Why? Because the worst class of both parties flocked round him. Are you prepared for another Administration of that kind? [Cries of "No!"] One very strong objection to Horace Greeley, in my mind, is this: You know that if the views he held at the beginning of the war had been carried out, if he had been President of the United States instead of Lincoln, and held as President the opinions he gave expression to as editor of the *Tribune*, we would not have had a country today for Horace Greeley to seek the Presidency of. [Applause.] If we had any country it would have been broken, dissevered, with no strength or power to take care of itself, or to enforce any kind of respect abroad. You know that Horace Greeley, at the beginning of the war, chimed in with Southern rebels in the idea that secession was a constitutional right; that if the Southern States desired to go out of the Union it would be wrong to keep them in by bayonets, and that if seven of them voted to go out, he would be willing to aid them in doing so. I know Mr. Greeley made an effort to explain that matter away a few days since, claiming that the public mind was "clouded" in respect to his meaning. But I ask you if he made the thing any better; if he did not declare positively that he held if a majority of these men would vote to go out, he would be in favor of letting them, but "he knew a majority would not vote to go out?" [Applause.] I want to know if that is not conceding that if a majority did want to go out they had a right to do so? [Cheers.] I take issue with any view of this kind entertained by any man. I do not believe our fathers, who laid the foundation of this country, intended it should be a mere confederation of States, a mere agreement, by which certain States formed a compact, with the understanding that any State which desired should have a right to break the contract at pleasure. [Cries of "No," and cheers.] I believe their idea was that they were making a country to live—a country which no State and no ten States could sever, if they ever undertook to do it. [Applause.] Now, Horace Greeley tells us these Southern rebels are terribly abused; that they have had indignities heaped upon them, and are being crushed down. He has gone so far as to say that not only is the South unreconciled, but he himself is unreconciled; and the presumption is that if we elect him President he cannot only reconcile the others, but he would be entirely reconciled himself. [Laughter.] Entertaining the views he does, suppose he should be elected—suppose that God in His wrath should find it necessary to punish the people to that extent—and that the Southern people, believing they were shockingly abused, should begin another rebellion, how could Horace Greeley object to their secession? They would meet him with his own declarations. [Applause.] You remember he began to broach those ideas just about the time the Southern people came to be earnest in discussing the question whether they would secede or not. Frank Pierce and other Democrats in the North had given utterance to the statement that if an army were raised here to march to the South to force those States to remain in the Union, they would first have to fight a battle on our own soil, the result of which would be doubtful. We held such utterances traitorous; but Horace Greeley, editor of one of the leading Republican papers, gave in his adhesion to a doctrine very similar; and when in Georgia Mr. Stephens had made that magnificent speech which thrilled this whole country, and led many to hope secession would be a failure after all, the only answer Mr. Toombs had to make to that speech was the production of copies of the *Tribune*, where Mr. Greeley declared secession was a right on the part of these States. [Applause.] I know it is said by Liberal Republicans that the Democratic Party of this country has all been converted. While not wishing to do that party any injustice, I confess myself somewhat doubtful of the truth of this wholesale conversion. [Laughter.] I know the good book tells us of the conversion of three thousand in a single day; but it is added, "They were all added to the Church." Now, as a test of the conversion of our Democratic friends, I would like to see them come over heartily to the Republican Party, "confessing their faults." I should be glad to have the same test applied by which the Methodists believe they can discover whether a converted sinner is truly repentant or not. I would like to ascertain whether their conversion is real, lasting, abiding; and to have them answer, in all honesty and candor, if they really feel, down in the bottom of their hearts that they "have been taken out of the horrible pit and miry clay of Democratic darkness, sin, and wickedness, and placed upon the firm rock of Republican principles." [Laughter and applause.] If they feel so, all right. Just come in. We have room for a few of the best. But if they do not feel so, I have some reason to distrust their pretended conversion as genuine, notwithstanding that Senator Sumner, in his letter, (which Gen. Butler characterizes as "Sumner's First Epistle to the Ethiopians,")—[laughter]—states that the Democrats are now just as good Republicans and as good friends of the negroes as those Republicans who have sustained the Administrations of Lincoln and of Grant. [Cheers.] Gov. Perham asked if one-half what Greeley had said of the Democratic Party was true, should that party be trusted with power? If one-half the Democratic Party had said of Horace Greeley was true, was he a fit candidate for President? or, conceding (as they both now claimed) that each had for years been lying about the other, were they now to be believed? [Cries of "No, we can't trust them!"] In conclusion, the speaker expressed his conviction that the same patriotism which in the darkest hours of conflict had so nobly responded to our country's call would now maintain the glorious results that had been achieved; that a people who had been tried like ours—a people that had been true under such trying circumstances, could be trusted to determine the issues before us in this campaign. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Townsend, having been introduced, said: The gentleman who has just taken his seat has so thoroughly discussed the main question involved in the present contest that he has left me very little standing-ground that has not been already occupied, but I will venture, fellow-citizens, to give you suggestions in regard to the questions involved in this campaign as they strike my mind. In the first place, I think we all will concur that there never has been a moment in the history of the country when we were enjoying any degree of prosperity comparable with what we are enjoying today. I think you will further concur that there never has been a moment in the history of the world when any nation has enjoyed what we enjoy today. Capital has not found such a return, labor has never been rewarded with wages that purchase so much of the necessaries and comforts of life. We are honored abroad. There never has been a time when our nation or any nation stood so high in the estimation of their fellows as our nation stands today. [Applause.] When this dreadful war in which we were recently engaged closed, the nations of the world were convinced that under proper excitement, with proper inducements we were bold and brave, and that although we are a Republican people and in the administration of our Government the voice of every man was necessary to set the Government in motion and continue it in action, we would under sufficient inducements suffer on the battle-field all that any nation ever had suffered or any nation ever could suffer. But the query went out: You will fight, you are physically brave, but your nation will never consent to be taxed to pay these debts. You have nearly four billions of that debt upon you and you must repudiate it. Thousands of our own citizens told us there was but one way to get rid of the national burdens and that was by repudiation. But we have, under the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant, [tremendous cheering,] told the nations of the world that we could not only fight but labor; not only meet deeds on the battle-field, but we could meet our national responsibilities, and we have done it. [Cheers.] The national debt has gradually dwindled away until the report that came upon the wings of the wind yesterday told us that our national debt was now but $2,186,000,000; and while poor old Horace was swinging around the circle last month, every day our Administration was reducing the debt $344,000. Horace has been swinging about the circle; but Grant and Grant's Administration have been rescuing and exalting the national honor, and making us proud of ourselves and our country. Yet our opponents say our Administration is corrupt. But what is the remedy? Put in Tammany Hall, [great cheering;] remove Grant's Administration, and place in power Hoffman, Tweed, Sweeney & Co. [Laughter and cheers.] But they charged that Grant appointed too many relatives to office, and was guilty of nepotism. Mr. Townsend, with much merriment, spoke of the nine friends of Grant in office out of the sixty-thousand office-holders in the country, and referred to the number of friends in office appointed by Hoffman and other Democratic magnates. He referred to the question of annexation, and the charges preferred against Grant of having a pecuniary expectation in bringing about the annexation of San Domingo. He spoke of the annexation of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, &c., and claimed that annexation today was as justifiable as in the days of Jefferson. The people of San Domingo deserved annexation, and in this and in every other act of Gen. Grant's Administration since Washington's day no Administration was ever so much approved. As to the charges of receiving bribes, nothing was ever so false and untenable. Since his accession to office Grant never received a single dollar. On his return from the war, wreathed with glory, he received substantial tokens of the nation's gratitude. But so did Sherman, McClelland and Sheridan, and there was no man in the country mean enough to speak of it. England's illustrious warriors, Churchill and Wellington, on their return from new victories were loaded with titles, honors and riches, and during the remainder of their lives enjoyed the richest offices and sinecures in the gift of the Government. It was only in our day that the nation's defender was taunted with being honored for preserving the unity of the country; but this, he was proud to say, was only from the Liberal Republicans. [Applause.] That is what England did for Arthur of Wellington. And now, in 1872, we have a man in Massachusetts howling, and we have the little dogs Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart howling at his heels, that Gen. Grant is a great gift-taker. [Applause and laughter.] I might take time to consider some of these other charges. ["Go on."] There are plenty of men who are of opinion that Gen. Grant is not a man of ability. They are telling us so everywhere. The Copperheads are of that opinion. I draw a distinction between them and the Democrats, because the latter felt, in the hour of the country's peril, as did your standard-bearer in this State—Gen. Dix—"If any man haul down the flag shoot him on the spot." [Loud applause.] Well, one of these Copperheads says to me: "Martin I., I suppose we have to vote for Horace?" "Yes," says I, "or not at all. You did not mean it, but Horace is nominated in spite of you, and now, like Capt. Scott's coon, you've got to come down." "That is so," he replies. "I never liked Greeley, but he is a great man, and that other man that you are running only graduated so and so at West Point." "I don't remember what it was," I reply, "but if I understand aright, he graduated No. 1 at Appomatox. [Applause.] And there were some good scholars in that class. You know your friend Lee was there. [Laughter and applause.] And we are told, in 1872, that the man who commanded twelve hundred thousand soldiers—that was victorious at Fort Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, down through the Wilderness to Appomatox—that that man is not a great man! [Loud applause.] My friends, from the time that Nimrod learned the art of war there never has been but one man equal to Ulysses S. Grant, and that man was the first Napoleon. It is true of Grant, as it was of Napoleon, that he is not only great as a military leader, but in civil affairs, also, second to no man of ancient or modern time. But Mr. Grant has not paid the national debt himself. [Laughter.] He has not the money to pay it with. [Renewed laughter.] Yes, it is you and I who have paid the debt, and he has taken care of what we gave him. And he has not done all this alone, but through the honest, intelligent, faithful men whom he has had the sagacity to bring around him and keep about him. [Enthusiastic cheers.] That is how it has been done, and, by the blessing of God, it is how it is going to be done for four years more. [Tremendous applause.] But who is the leader of these defamers of Grant, and how came he before the country? I tell you, my friends, with all respect for him, that he came here as a fraud; ["That's so"] that his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention was a confidence game. Who remembers the calling of that Convnetion? Was it to nominate him? We all know what great anxiety these men pretended to have for reform—if God had only given them the grace to reform themselves what a glorious thing that would be!—and the particular thing that was troubling them at that time was revenue reform. David A. Wells and Prof. Perry delivered harangues on the subject. And then there was Grosvenor, and Gratz Brown and one or two others called a convention that was to nominate a candidate that was to break down protection. And they got together. And there was a school-friend of mine and your neighbor, John Cochrane, [hisses,] that went to Cleveland to get up a nomination to beat honest Old Abe, who is in heaven now. Well, they met, and they made the nomination, and when this Free Trade Convention that met to put down protection came out with their nominee, we felt as Pat did when he had been hunting rabbits. When he was going home, he suddenly came upon a donkey standing up to his knees in clover. "Holy Jasus," says he, "if there's not the father of all the rabbits!" We felt that that Free Trade Convention had presented us the father of all the Protectionists. [Applause and loud laughter.] But those men who nominated Greeley knew that the Southern States could not be fooled, so they set up a howl about amnesty, and they are telling you now that the Southern people are all disfranchised. "What do you mean by that?" let me ask. That they can't vote? Why, there is not a man of them that, under the laws of the United States, can't vote. The third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment only prevented from voting those who held office at the time of the rebellion, and who added perjury to their crime of rebellion; and your national Congress has been restoring to them their rights until, today, there is less than 190 of those villains, black with crime, perjured as they are, that are not permitted to hold office. Now, Ben Butler has been mentioned here to-night. [Applause.] Ben ain't a handsome man, but I never see him, or think of him, without thanking God that there was at least one man that hung a rebel for doing dishonor to the national flag; and if we escape a signal judgment as a nation for not hanging every rebel that is now disfranchised, I shall thank God and take courage. Now, here are two things that work beautifully together. There is Mr. Sumner, next to the father of all the rabbits in this contest, telling you that Mr. Grant has no business to be in Washington. And why? It makes the rebels feel bad. [Loud laughter.] After referring to Mr. Greeley's "willing to let the Southern States go rather than risk the hazard of war" speech, in Pittsburg, he continued; and yet, perhaps, I ought not to blame Horace. There is eminent authority for Horace's views of secession, no less than the Bard of Avon. In his play of "Much Ado About Nothing" is introduced Dogberry, who is called upon to set the watch for the city, and in giving directions tells one, "You shall comprehend all vagrom men; you are to bid any man stand, in the Prince's name. And the Second Watch says: "How if he will not stand?"

DOGBERRY—"Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave." [Roars of laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Townsend, after alluding to some of Mr. Greeley's vagaries, declared that the country could not afford to elect him. The meeting then adjourned, with three rousing cheers for the Republican National and State candidates.

Will the Quack Take His Own Nostrum?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Greeley says that the platform of the Liberal Party is reconciliation. There is an old proverb that charity begins at home. Has Mr. Greeley *reconciled* himself to Gov. Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed? Please ask Mr. Greeley to answer this. A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

Disorganized Tammany—The Fourth Assembly District Troubles.

At a private session of the Tammany Hall Committee, yesterday, the seats of delegates from the Fourth Assembly District, made vacant by the action of the General Committee, were filled by the following-named individuals: Daniel O'Brien, E. J. Shandley, G. Fitzpatrick, Charles Lindeman, E. Clarkson, Patrick McNamara, James Heffernan, John Smith, R. S. Bressel, James Ryan, George Brown, W. Thrall, Peter Meagher, Michael H. Whelan, John Ryan, Thomas Sheils, Julius Steck, and George Linda.

W. C. Golorn, who had agreed to abide by the action of the Committee, on seeing the list of appointments objected.

Justice Shandley, in a long interview with Golorn, endeavored to come to some understanding, but without avail, the latter finally tendering his resignation, saying that he would no longer be a member of the Committee.

Extensive Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 2.—There was a large fire here this morning, in Victoria-square, destroying St. Patrick's Hall and the buildings occupied by Jones & Torney, Higgins & Brother, Devany & Co., Freedom Hall, Chas. Tuggy, H. Whitesides, F. F. Stuart, J. W. Hilton, M. Romayne & Co., and H. J. Shay, all large business establishments. The total loss is not ascertained. The insurance, as far as is known, is $160,000, including the following: Ætna, $10,500; Northern, $7,500; Scottish Imperial, $25,000; Phœnix, $5,800; Commercial Union, $13,000; British America, $22,000; Citizens', $13,000; Western, $17,500; Lancashire, $2,000.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 3.

Elmira	Hon. Lyman Tremain. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Sandy Hill	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck. Hon. John L. Parker.
Angelica	Gen. John L. Swift.
Port Jervis	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Ballston Spa	Charles E. Smith.
Tivoli	Gen. George E. Sharpe. Hon. Francis Silvester. Gen. H. E. Tremain.
Newburg	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Alexander	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Jordanville	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. H. Clay Hall.
Philadelphia	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Keeseville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Warsaw	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Attica	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Binghamton	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Avoca	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Trumansburg	Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Greenwood	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
North Harpersfield	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.
Rockville Centre	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Frederick G. Gedney.
Bath	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Batavia	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Union Springs	Hon. William A. Sacket.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. Thomas D. Adams. E. B. Hale. Hon. A. G. Hall.
Franklinville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Wheeler	Col. A. E. Baxter.
82d-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.	Hon. C. D. Murray. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Katonah	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Weedsport	Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Harford	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Oneida Valley	James B. Jenkins.
Irvington	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Norwich	Gen. Rufus Scott.
Locke	Hon. Wm. R. Mills. S. L. Payne.
Conquest Centre	Hon. J. T. M. Davis. E. A. Woodin.
Dresserville	E. D. Wright.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. W. P. Fiero. Hon. Horace Russell.
Classon-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn	Hon. W. W. Northrop. George W. Bungay.
Canadea	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Spring Valley	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Fiftieth-st. Church, N. Y.	Hon. B. K. Phelps. Edward O. Jenkins.
Watertown	Hon. Daniel G. Fort.
18th st. and 8th-av., N. Y.	Henry D. Tyler.
Kromm's Hall, N. Y.	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
No. 70 Avenue D, N. Y.	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
No. 14 Bleecker-st., N. Y.	Robert Crowe.

Friday, Oct. 4.

Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Elmira	Major Z. K. Pangborn. Col. Francis S. Lambert.
Valatie	Hon. John L. Parker. Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Rushford	Gen. John L. Swift.
Rondout	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third street, New-York	Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Gov. Edward McCook. Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Holland, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Newville	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. H. Clay Hall.
Redwood	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Schoharie	Rev. Wm. F. Butler. Wm. H. Johnson.
Milton	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Bradford	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Canisteo	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Mooresville	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.
Darien Centre	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Finley's Lake	Hon. James Sheward.
Machias	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Howard	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Grand Central Hall, 42d-st., New-York	Hon. Abram Wakeman. Capt. James Milward. Hon. Nicholas R. Connor.
Taylor	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Pleasantville	Rev. L. H. King.
No. 457 Fourth-avenue	Hon. W. W. Northrop. Willitt Denike, Jr. Col. William Haw, Jr.
Catskill	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Kingsboro	Charles E. Smith.
Homer	Gen. Rufus Scott.
No. 1,341 3d-av., New-York	Robert Crowe.
Coxsackie	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Nowark, N. J.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Lawrenceville	Henry R. James.
Concordia Hall, New-York	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Newman's Hall, New-York	Frederick G. Gedney.
Milltown	O. H. Miller.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

Peekskill	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Dunkirk	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Belfast	Gen. John L. Swift. Hon. Wilkes Angell.
Three-Mile Bay	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Wappinger's Falls	Hon. Allard Anthony. Frederick G. Gedney.
Savona	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Dean's Corners	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davenport.
Appalachin, (P. M.)	Major Z. K. Pangborn. Col. F. S. Lambert.
Ripley	Hon. James Sheward.
Ellicottville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cohocton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Ghent	Grenville Tremain.
Preble	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Philips' Creek	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Islip	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Fairfield	Hon. Warren Miller. H. Clay Hall.
Middletown	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
Mariner's Harbor, S. I.	George W. Bungay.
Savannah	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Millertown, (P.M.)	Gen. Thos. M. Hite.
Clarkstown	Henry E. Abell. Louis Froelich.

Monday, Oct. 7.

Cortland	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Summit, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Turners	Gen. John L. Swift.
Westfield	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Rep. Hdqrs., Brooklyn	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Ludlowville	Col. A. D. Shaw.
Salamanca	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
New-Kingston	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. F. Davidson.
Cayuga Village	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
19th Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. George H. Sharpe. Hon. B. K. Phelps.
Rossville	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Haverstraw	Henry S. Smith.
Pineville	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Hull's	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Capt. E. B. Gere.
18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Bridgewater	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Prattsburg	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rathboneville	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Hartsville	Col. A. E. Baxter.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Troy	Hon. George H. Williams.
Owego	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Greene	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Sharon Springs, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Shavertown	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.
Hornby	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Randolph	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Stewart's Corners	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Pultney	Hon. George L. Maynard.
3d-av. and 116th-st., Harlem	Gen. John L. Swift. Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Pearl River Station	Henry S. Smith.
Victory	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Wait's Settlement	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Hon. William Smyth.
Busti	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Cold Spring	Hon. A. H. Purdy. H. C. Page.
Greenwood	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Emmonsburg	H. Clay Hall.
Groton	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hoosic Falls	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Brevoort Hall, New-York	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Fredonia	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Brewster's	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Wayland	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
South Edward	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Elmira	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
West New-Brighton, S. I.	Hon. L. Bradford Prime.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Gen. Benj. F. Butler. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Yonkers, (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Gen. John C. Caldwell. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Syracuse	Hon. George H. Williams.
Havana	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Dryden	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Sloansville, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Little Valley	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Warwick, (P.M. & even'g)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Sidney Centre	Hon. John O'Donnell. H. F. Davidson.
Ilion	Charles E. Smith.
Summer Hill	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
South Dansville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Campbelltown	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Hempstead	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Elmira	Maj. J. C. F. Beyland.
Ellington	Hon. James Sheward.
Fine	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. A. H. Purdy. Willitt Denike, Jr.
Fair Haven	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Caneadea	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Cattatonk	Gen. Bradley Winslow. William H. Blair.
Frewsburg	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Nunda	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Croton Falls	George W. Bungay.
Troupsburg	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sherbourne	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Pulaski	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Newark	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.

Brooklyn Politics.

A meeting of the German Republican General Committee of Kings County was held last night. Gen. William Meyer occupied the chair and Charles Ehrmann was Secretary. Mr. Joseph H. Strauss, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered, with an appropriate speech, resolutions indorsing the Republican National and State tickets.

Mr. Solomon Spitzer, an old and well-tried Republican, was recommended for the nomination for Congress for the Fourth Congressional District.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the right to recommend German citizens for Commissioner of Charities, for Justice of the Peace, and for Assemblyman for the Fourth District.

Under the auspices of the Twenty-second Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club a large mass-meeting was held at Military Hall last night. The Tanner Club of the Tenth and other Wards turned out in strong force, headed by a band of music. Col. T. A. Darritt had his Congressional battalion, numbering 1,500 men, there. Hon. C. D. Murray delivered an able address. He said Horace Greeley's speeches were infamous, since [illegible] bodies of our soldiers. The audience sang a campaign song, after which Mr. A. W. Gleason delivered an address.

The Congressional Battalion of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Sixth Ward held a meeting last night in the Assembly Rooms for the purpose of enrolling members to participate in the demonstration on Friday night in honor of Senator Conkling, at the Academy of Music.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Fish has returned to Washington.

Six men were arraigned for trial in a Criminal Court at Washington yesterday.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department, yesterday, from Newport, Ky., containing $225, "conscience money."

Charles McCormick was killed yesterday afternoon by Policeman John Bennett, at a registration office in New-Orleans, La. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

The trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were draped in mourning yesterday in respect to the late Wm. Prescott Smith.

James H. Pinder, farmer, of Portsmouth, N. H., fell from a train on the Easton Railroad, at Hampton, yesterday, and was killed.

Forty thousand dollars were raised yesterday, in Cincinnati, toward an Industrial Exposition, to be held Sept. 3, 1873.

Ten juvenile car-thieves, all from New-York, were yesterday sentenced to Randall's Island by Recorder Taylor, of Poughkeepsie.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been offered the Professorship of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College.

The Light-house Board at Washington has given notice that a steam-fog whistle has been established at Point Conception Light-station, California.

The Post-office Department yesterday ordered a mail service on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, from Garden Grove to Leon, thirteen miles, at $403 per annum.

Dr. Thomas Child, a highly esteemed physician of Bath, Me., died, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown out of his carriage, a short time since.

John Barclay, recently convicted of murdering Charles F. Garner, in Columbus, last November, has made full confession, and will be hanged there on Friday, this week.

The proprietors of Shaw's tannery, at Vanceboro, Me., having notified their employés that their wages would be reduced from $39 to $35 per month, between thirty and forty of their best men have struck and quit work.

Patrick Kelley and Albert Ringler, who were injured by the boiler explosion in Fulton & Co's rolling-mill, at Norristown, Penn., on Tuesday, died yesterday. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

The delegation of Indian Chiefs, under the charge of Commissioner Alvord, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, to hold a council with the Government authorities, which will take place in a few days.

The Chautauqua County Republican Convention at Mayville, N. Y., yesterday nominated Sherman Williams for County Treasurer, John Booth for Superintendent of the Poor, and Anson Reed for Justice of Sessions.

Capts. Arendt and Batsch, commanding the German ships-of-war Gazelle and Vineta, were at the Treasury Department yesterday, and visited the various bureaus of the Department under the escort of Gen. Spinner.

A fire at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, damaged the buildings on Court-square, owned by Martin Wesson, to the amount of $15,000; fully insured. Herman Knappe, furniture dealer, lost $12,000 worth of stock; insured for $6,000.

The disbursements of the Treasury during September were as follows: Civil and Miscellaneous, $4,832,525; War, $3,431,126; Navy, $2,850,923; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $2,966,572; total, $14,081,146. The above does not include the interest or principal paid on account of the public debt.

Brooks' Woolen Mill, near Trenton, N. J., was burned down yesterday. The loss is $15,000. The insurance is as follows: North America, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Reliance, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia, $3,500; North British, of London, $2,500.

The Providence *Herald* thinks the following a little late, but lively enough to make amends: "A passenger by the Metis, who floated around all night, and reaching land at last with vivid thoughts of his wife's anxiety, rushed to the nearest telegraph office and sent this message: 'Dear P., I am saved. Break it gently to my wife!'"

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the Sewing-machine has been a greater blessing to the masses of American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers, the patient, overworked women of the land, who, as a class, most needed relief from the burdens of every-day life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his home with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Under-Feed Sewing-machine. It is the cheapest and best sewing-machine ever offered. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company wants agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—Second grand concert and drawing, Dec. 7. One thousand gifts, all cash, $500,000. Gift money all up. Half a million on hand to pay prizes. Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; eleven whole tickets for $100. For tickets or circulars, apply to branch office, in charge of Major THOMAS H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Tickets can also be found with P. C. Devlin, No. 31 Nassau-street; John T. Edge, No. 16 Broad-street; J. Scott Gibson, No. 562 Broadway; George T. Kintner, No. 96 Spring-street; Joseph Bates, No. 196 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st., are opening some choice patterns of Osler's Crystal Chandeliers. Also, Gilt, Bronze and Colored Gas-fixtures of all kinds. Also, China, Glass and Plated Ware.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Saratoga Geyser Spring Water.—Purest, strongest and best natural aperient and corrective; cures billiousness and diseases of indigestion. Sold by all druggists. Address, for orders or circulars, GEYSER SPRING, Saratoga, or No. 90 Chambers-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. M. Levett, Dentist, has returned from Europe, and brought with him many improvements in Artificial Teeth. No. 20 East 15th-st., near Tiffany's.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $80, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED

JOSLIN—WILTSIE.—At Newburg, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., JAMES T. JOSLIN to MARY ELMIRA, eldest daughter of John R. Wiltsie, Esq., all of that city. No cards.

MERRELL—BROWNING.—At Camden, N. J., Sept. 26, JAMES MERRELL, Esq., Secretary of the National Trust Company of New-York, to LAURA C. BROWNING, daughter of B. H. Browning, Esq., of Camden.

McMURRAY—TOWNSEND.—At Newburg, Oct. 2, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Octavius Applegate, Mr. JOHN McMURRAY, of New-York, to Miss MINNIE H. TOWNSEND, daughter of the late Isaiah Townsend, Esq., of Newburg.

PLACE—NEWKIRK.—On Wednesday, 2d inst., by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, assisted by Rev. A. K. Sanford, JAMES K. PLACE to ANNIE M. BARKER, daughter of Thompson Newkirk, of Philadelphia.

VAN VLIET—STONE.—Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1872, by Rev. Rollin S. Stone, THORNTON VAN VLIET to MARY A. STONE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

DE SELDING.—On Wednesday morning, Oct 2, in Brooklyn, HELEN, wife of Chas. De Selding, of Washington City, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Edward F. de Selding, No. 9 Lefferts-place, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

EICHELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 2, ELIZABETH EICHELL, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, Joseph B. Purdy, No. 162 Washington-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn.

HAMILTON.—At Fairmount, on Monday, Sept. 30, GRINNELL, son of Mark K., Jr., and Susan Hamilton, aged 2 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, on Thursday, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., for Tremont at 9½ A. M.

HILL.—In London, England, on Sept. 14, Mrs. ELIZABETH HILL, wife of Capt. George S. Hill, of the ship *Orient*, of New-York.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst., at his late residence, No. 363 West 56th-st., HUGH KELLY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock A. M. Thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LEIBER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at his residence, No. 48 East 34th-st., FRANCIS LIEBER.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

McBRIDE.—Oct. 2, REBECCA C., wife of James McBride.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Pine-st., Lafayette, N. J.

McDOUGALL.—At La Tour de Peilz, near Vevey, Switzerland, on the 12th September last, MARY, wife of Duncan McDougall, of this City, and daughter of the late Benjamin Brooks, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn.

[illegible]—On Monday, Sept. 30, MARY G. [illegible], [illegible] of the late Francis McNally.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence of the deceased, No. 209 West 124th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NILES.—At Madison, N. J., Oct. 1, MARY W. NILES, widow of the late Rev. William W. Niles, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Nathaniel Niles, in Madison, on Friday, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. The train will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 8:10.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, NOAH NORRIS, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice from his late residence, No. 110 West 47th-st., on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

PENROSE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 2, 1872, HARRIET PERKINS, wife of Edward B. Penrose and daughter of the late James Pattee, of New-York, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the Presbyterian Church, Roseville, N. J. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. 10:10 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

RICE.—On Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., FLORENCE LITTELL RICE, aged 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Wm. C. and Eliza J. Rice, No. 249 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPALDING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 30, CHARLES H., only son of Charles Spalding, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 Clinton-av., on Thursday, Oct. 3.

☞ Plainfield and Lebanon (N. H.) papers please copy.

SLOANE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, DOUGLAS SLOANE, in the 37th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
SHILOH CLUB.

A grand banner-raising, under the auspices of the above Club, for GRANT and WILSON, will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, at north-west corner of 82d-st. and 3d-av.

The following gentlemen will address the club:
Hon. Chauncey D. Murray, Gen. D. F. Burke,
Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Col. T. S. Moore,
Rufus S. Cowing, Esq., Wm. Haw, Jr.

There will be a full band of music, fire-works, &c. All citizens are cordially invited to attend.

PATRICK CARROLL, President.

James McKenna, Secretary; James G. Gedney, Treasurer; A. H. Fairweather, First Vice-President; Henry Cushing, Second Vice-President; Alpheus Herriman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

NATURALIZATION

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:
James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., No. 153 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedsam, No. 59 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 243 West 14th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 443 West 24th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 234 East 58th-st.
M. FRIEDSAM, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR,
AUG. SCHEFFEL, Clerk. Chairman.

EVERY MAN AT HIS POST!

GRANT and WILSON. DIX and ROBINSON.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will be held at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1872. Addresses by Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, of Maine; Hon. A. H. PURDY, Gen. ED. S. McCOOK, and Governor of California. Residents of the district, regardless of party, are respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. The Eleventh Assembly District Glee Club will be present, and favor the meeting with enlivening songs.

C. D. VAN WAGNEN, President.
A. C. BRUNDAGE, Secretary.

GRANT AND WILSON.

Grand rally and banner-raising, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District "SHILOH CLUB," at head-quarters, north-west corner of 82d-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Chauncey D. Murray, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Gen. D. F. Burke, Col. J. B. Moore, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Haw, Jr., Esq.; Edward Fitch, Esq.; P. Carroll, Esq.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Hon. W. W. Northrup, Hon. William Haw, Jr., and W. Denike, Jr., will address the meeting. The Pioneer Glee Club will sing. All residents of the district are invited.

A. P. MAN, President.
SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting in West Fiftieth-street Church, near 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. E. O. JENKINS and B. K. PHELPS; and GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., who will tell what he knows about Inspectors of Election.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CLUB meets THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock, at No. 189 Chatham-st. Col. Peebles, Theo. Johnson, Esq., and N. H. Babcock, Esq., will address the meeting. PATRICK MACK, President; WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 70 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. Hon. A. H. PURDY will speak.

JOHN HART, President.
ABRAM BAKER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION Meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, will address the meeting on the issues of the campaign. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—NINETEENTH WARD.—All Soldiers and Sailors are invited to call and see their old comrades THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 1,000 3d-av.

ROBERT DES ANGES, President.
HENRY C. BROAS, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS.

BOYS IN BLUE.
GRANT HATS, ARMY BLOUSES, CAPS,
TORCHES, &c.
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,
CANVAS BANNERS, FLAGS, &c.
THOS. MARTIN, No. 276 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,
Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters,
W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

CAMPAIGN GOODS SOLD AT THE lowest cash prices for Boys in Blue and Tanners. Call and examine before buying.
KELLEY & CO., No. 95 John-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSSMAN & CO.

OPEN-WORK BANNERS, PARADE Banners, Portraits, Flags and Transparencies, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY
TO
UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your MEDICINES in my practice in the South and elsewhere, and they have proved thoroughly satisfactory.

I am a graduated Allopathic Physician, but have cured cases with the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES where the most able Allopathic professors have failed. I am yours truly,

J. L. MORTON, M. D., No. 716 Walnut-st.
J. WALTER SCOTT and associates.

Letters similar to the above on the efficacy of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES will be published frequently.

The originals can be seen on file at the principal office; $5,000 will be forfeited to any one proving them a forgery.

For full particulars of these celebrated remedies, see THE FAVORITE ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSITY ALMANAC AND BUSINESS-BOOK.

Free on application at the principal offices, Nos. 6 and 8 University-place, New-York City.

Down-town Agency—HUDNUT'S, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway.

Uptown agencies—
CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av.
A. M. CONKLIN,
Corner Broadway and 34th-st.,
33d-st. and 2d-av.
WILLIAM C. STEWART,
Corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 5 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PROF. LISTER, (REAL) ASTROLOGER, from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, can be consulted at No. 74 Lexington-av., near 26th-st.; time of birth wanted. For further information please call or send for a circular.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1873.—The comic sensation of the day. Nearly ready.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1873.—The comic sensation of the day. Nearly ready.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1873.—The comic sensation of the day. Nearly ready.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1873.—The comic sensation of the day. Nearly ready.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1873.—The comic sensation of the day. Nearly ready.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 2, the only sale made was one by James M. Miller, who, at public auction, disposed of the tenement property known as No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a four-story brick front house upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick house in rear. Purchased by C. J. Goeller for $12,350. The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of a house and lot on East Sixty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, until Friday of next week, the 11th inst., when he announced it would certainly take place. The house on this property is a four-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone one, new, in good order, and built at an expense of $50,000. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also adjourned a Supreme Court sale for two weeks, (Oct. 16,) of a house and lot on East Eightieth-street, 294.2 feet west of Lexington-avenue. No further real-estate business was transacted, but Muller, Wilkins & Co., later in the day, conducted an extensive stock sale, the particulars concerning which are noted below. A report of the sale held at Queens, Long Island, yesterday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., will be made to-morrow.

The suburban auction at Wyoming, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., O. H. Pierson auctioneer, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, was largely attended, and the result highly successful, all the lots offered, 157 in number, being sold for $22,850 in the total. The prices realized were not as high in the average as at the two auctions heretofore held, but the property was inferior, this being the clearing out sale of the section of the tract owned by the Company in charge of the improvements at present improved. Full details are appended. The following is a list of names of the purchasers, many of them having been buyers at the previous sales: J. W. Snedden, C. L. Garnett, J. E. Dodge, and J. T. Allen, New-York; Wm. Francisco and Wm. Silvey, Newark; E. K. Kimberley, Jersey City; Mahlon Miller and Patrick Redding, Madison, N. J.; Robert McGee and Wm. R. Green, Orange; J. P. Pemberton, South Orange; D. G. Hand, James Pettigrew, Bernard Riley, Francis McTagart, Michael Carroll, and Mrs. A. M. Potts, Millburn, N. J.; J. N. Sharpe, Drakestown, N. J., and H. E. Ficket, Wyoming.

For today, at the Exchange, the sales announced are of special importance, and the property to be offered at legal sale and otherwise should attract buyers, thus making the day one of unusual activity. The following is a recapitulation in brief of the City real estate to be sold: By A. J. Bleecker, five brown-stone houses and lots known as Nos. 403, 405, 407, 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; eight brick houses and lots on East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; two houses and lots known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street; house and lot No. 9 Elizabeth-street, and a lot on West Sixty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue. By Joseph McGuire, tenement-house and lot known as No. 378 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner West Twenty-ninth-street; tenement property No. 234 Mott-street, between Spring and Prince streets, and tenement-house and lot No. 210 Delancey-street, near Pitt-street—all brick buildings. By Muller, Wilkins & Co., tenement property No. 346 Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Clinton streets. By James Miller, a house and lot on East Eightieth-street, near Lexington-avenue; and by Winans, Sands & Garrettson, one lot on Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue.

At private sale, Wm. H. Rayor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold plot of land 45x102.2, on the north-west corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, for $40,000.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Stocks and securities were sold at the Exchange yesterday by Muller, Wilkins & Co., as follows, at the percentage prices noted:

8 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Common, $100 each	53¾
4 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Preferred, $100 each	74¾
20 shares Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Preferred, $100 each	118
20 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, (guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) $100 each	91
$7 Guaranteed Stock Scrip Certificate of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for lot	$3 25
25 shares Erie Railway Company, Common, $100 each	46
100 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each	8⅜
Sixty-six Shares Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, $100 each, for lot	$5 50
Forty-three Shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each	75
$1,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1894. Interest April and October	94½
$1,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1894. Interest May and November	89
$2,000 Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company Bonds, due 1900. Interest January and July. (Interest warrants guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company,) $1,000 each	52
Seven Shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each	180½
Five Shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, $100 each	100½
10 shares Importers and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, $50 each	63¾
30 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each	42½
25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each	114
10 shares Algonia Silver Mining Company, $100 each	9
20 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each	116
10 shares People's Insurance Company, $50 each	117
$30,000 Second-avenue Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1885; interest October and April; ex October interest	79 to 81
$36,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1889; interest May and November, in New-York, free of Government, State and Municipal taxes, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each	60½
$10,000 Memphis City 6 per Cent. Gold Funding Bonds due 1900, issued 1870, interest May and November, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each	51¾
$7,000 Avenue C Railroad Company First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, due 1879, interest May and November, $1,000 each	30½
60 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each	140½
10 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company, $100 each	85
30 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each	116
100 shares Commercial Warehouse Company, $100 each	130
6 shares Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, $100 each	139
40 shares New-York Gas-Light Company, $100 each	156
200 shares Manhattan Gas-Light Company, $50 each	210 to 211

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story brick-front house, front; 1 3-story brick house, rear, and lot, No. 453 West 39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9, front house 25 x45, rear house 25x25	$12,350

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

WYOMING, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

(*Lots each* 25x100.)

4 lots, n. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 9, block No. 5	$770
4 lots, n. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 10, block No. 5	700
4 lots, n. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 11, block No. 5	610
4 lots, n. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 12, block No. 5	560
4 lots, e. s. Myrtle-av., plot No. 10, block No. 6	500
4 lots, e. s. Myrtle-av., plot No. 11, block No. 6	470
4 lots, s. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 26, block No. 7	720
4 lots, s. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 27, block No. 7	680
4 lots, s. s. Cedar-st., plot No. 28, block No. 7	640
4 lots, e. s. of Prospect-av., plot No. 1, block No. 7	940
4 lots, e. s. of Prospect-av., plot No. 2, block No. 7	760
4 lots, e. s. of Prospect-av., plot No. 3, block No. 7	680
4 lots, e. s. of Prospect-av., plot No. 4, block No. 7	650
4 lots, e. s. of Prospect-av., plot No. 5, block No. 7	660
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 10, block No. 7	660
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 9, block No. 7	600
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 17, block No. 7	600
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 13, block No. 7	580
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 14, block No. 7	580
4 lots, n. s. of Grand-st., plot No. 15, block No. 7	430
4 lots, n. s. of Laurel-st., plot No. 14, block No. 12	680
4 lots, n. s. of Laurel-st., plot No. 10, block No. 12	640
4 lots, n. s. of Laurel-st., plot No. 9, block No. 12	650
4 lots, n. s. of Laurel-st., plot No. 7, block No. 12	600
4 lots, n. s. of Laurel-st., plot No. 8, block No. 12	500
[illegible] lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plots Nos. 14 and 15, block No. 12	500
[illegible] lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 12	500
[illegible] lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 18, block No. 19	283
10 lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 19, block No. 19	1,000
5 lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 19	262
3 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 4, block No. 19	217
3 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 5, block No. 19	232
5 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 6, block No. 19	364
3 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 7, block No. 19	217
3 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 8, block No. 19	204
3 lots, e. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 9, block No. 19	800
3 lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 24, block No. 5	720
3 lots, w. s. of Myrtle-av., plot No. 23, block No. 5	590
3 lots, s. s. of Cypress-st., plot No. 25, block No. 5	620
3 lots, s. s. of Cypress-st., plot No. 26, block No. 5	480
3 lots, w. s. of Wyoming-av., plot No. 3, block No. 16	480

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 1.

96th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l., mortgages $7,000	nom.
[illegible]-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.; 1st av., w. s., 24.7 ft. s. of 31st-st., 24.7x75, h. and l., mortgages $22,200	nom.
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	$28,000
71st-st., s. w. corner of Lexington-av., 15x80.5, h. and l.	24,500
71st-st., s. s., 15 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 15x80.5, h. and l.	18,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	2,500
[illegible]d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.5, ½ part	9,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 10x99.11	2,200
128th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x99.11	10,000
Sherwood-av., s. e. corner of Ellwood-st., centre [illegible]	6,150
1st-av., w. s., 24.7 ft. s. of 31st-st., 24.7x75, h. and l., mortgages $15,200	nom.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Bleecker-st., e. s., 65.11 ft. s. of Bank-st., 20.7x50	$13,800
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 74th-st., 641x105.9x61.4 x87	47,500
Same property	50,000
Forsyth-st., e. s., 18 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 22x75	18,000
Hall-st., e. s., 22.9 ft. n. of 6th-st., 22.8x75	14,000
Jackson-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Cherry-st., 25x70, h. and l.; Cherry-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 30x50, h. and l.	21,000
Jones-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 50x100	32,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 26, 25x87.7, h. and l.	38,000
Montgomery-st., e. s., No. 57, 47.6 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 21.10x58.7	5,750
Ridge-st., w. s., No. 53, 103.8 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 24.6x63.10	22,000
Ridge-st., w. s., No. 65, 127.11 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x75	13,000
Sullivan-st., e. s., 42 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21x70	10,000
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80, h. and l.	28,000
6th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x81.9	16,500
8th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x½ block	23,600
12th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	9,000
17th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x92	22,000
24th-st., n. s., 51 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9, h. and l.	21,500
32d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	18,000
33d-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.	12,500
37th-st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x58.8	18,250
37th-st., s. s., 62 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x48.3, h. and l.	20,000
38th-st., s. s., 371.6 ft. w. of 10th-av., 26.9x98.9	7,600
39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x98.9	19,500
55th-st., n. s., 543.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5	32,000
58th-st., s. s., 204.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.6x100.5, h. and l.	40,000
61st-st., s. s., 214 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	21,250
67th-st., n. e. corner land Hudson River Railroad, 200.3x100.5; 68th-st., s. e. corner land Hudson River Railroad, 230.1x100.5; 68th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100	50,000
71st-st., n. s., extending from w. s. of Boulevard to e. s. of 11th-av., 727.9x105.2x—x139.1 (containing 54 lots and gores)	290,000
Same property	300,000
72d-st., s. s., 144.11 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x82.2	44,000
82d-st., s. s., 131.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,500
85th-st., n. s., 351.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x½ block	5,000
85th-st., n. w. corner Lexington-av., 41.8x102.2	16,000
104th-st., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 33.4x100.11	6,560
112th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11, h. and l.	9,000
117th-st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11, irregular	12,000
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	10,500
152d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x199.10	100,000
Avenue C, w. s., 46.7 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x88	17,000
1st-av., e. s. 23 ft. s. of 20th-st., 29x96	21,250
1st-av., s. e. corner of 52d-st., 25.1x74	22,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 31st-st., 21.7x78.11	27,600
4th-av., e. s., 16.7 ft. s. of 35th-st., 16.5x80, h. and l.	32,000
5th-av., e. s., 68.10 ft. n. of 85th-st., 66x100, subject to a mortgage of $75,000	nom.

LEASES.

College-place, w. s., lot No. 207. Columbia College lease, 9 years, per year	$4,000
John-st., No. 25, store and basement, 4¼ years, per year	2,000
Union-square, No. 31, basement, 3 years, per year	1,200
Union-square, No. 31, basement, 2 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—On East 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On East 32d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On East 33d-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. s., extra width.
On West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 4-story brown stone.
On East 42d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width.
On West 43d-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone.
On West 44th-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone.
On East 46th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width.
On West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On West 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3-story b. s.
On West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width.
On West 51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story b. s.
On West 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4-story brown stone with extra lot.
On West 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On East 61st-st., near Madison-av., 4-story b. s.
On 5th-av., near 13th-st., 4-story brick, with extra lot.
On 5th-av., near 44th-st., 4-story brown stone.
On 5th-av., near 48th-st., 4 story b. s., extra width.
On Lexington-av., n. 35th-st., 3-story b. s., full width.
On Madison-av., near 34th-st., 4-story b. s., full width.
On Madison-av., near 38th-st., 4-story b. s., full width.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!

On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 44th-st., near 6th-av., for sale.—Size 16.8x50x100; all improvements; tip-top location; price $23,000. Also one in West 55th-st., near Lexington-av.; size 20x50x75; price $25,000. Also one on leasehold in West 45th-st., near 8th-av.; $13,000. Also four-story brown-stone house, West 55th-st., near Broadway; $35,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 26 GRAMERCY Park, (20th-st.,) owner being in Europe. Dwelling is of Nova Scotia stone, 31x112, four story, high stoop, and stable; lot 33 feet wide on rear of dwelling, and fronting on 19th-st.; stable of brick, six stalls, all above ground; large coach-house; coachman's dwelling on second floor. Easy terms; immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 45th-st., near Broadway, 20x50x100; hard-wood finish; dining-room on parlor floor, with large butler pantry; ground rent, $400; price, $19,500. For sale by
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 22 East 74th-st., 20½x55x80, finished in hard wood; butler's pantry completed in elegant style; dining-room on the parlor floor; the house wants to be seen to be appreciated; location best in the City. Inquire of HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—Choice location, by order of executors, at a low figure, first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, thoroughly built and in fine order, with immediate possession.
A. JOURNEAY,
No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—New and elegant brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, 25x65, and dining-room extension; others on 57th, 55th, 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 41st and 38th sts., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

A PARK-AV. CHOICELY-LOCATED modern thoroughly-built four-story high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, lot and gas fixtures; house 25x65; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5th-av.—Four fine lots; price reasonable; others 4th to 6th-av., 43d to 110th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale; price $15,500; only $2,500 cash required; excellent neighborhood. Apply on premises, No. 380 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway, 20x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 62d-st., near Lexington-av.; price, $16,000; $4,000 cash. Address G. J. B., Box No. 1,572 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELIZABETH.—TO EXCHANGE OR FOR sale, fine residence, all improvements, for Brooklyn property, located; a splendid residence, two acres, for New-York store property; a fine residence, six acres, for Boston or Philadelphia property; a magnificent dwelling, all improvements, fine stables, three acres of ground, for New-York or Brooklyn property or large farm; a beautiful residence, eight acres, for New-York dwelling; a house and lot, finely situated, for Brooklyn residence, well located; a beautiful country seat for New-York or Brooklyn property. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

WYOMING.—THE NEW CITY, SITUATE between Maplewood and Millburn, Morris and Essex Railroad, sixteen miles from New-York. West Line Railroad runs by the property; new station on the property; new buildings and improvements rapidly going up; broad streets and avenues, all thoroughly graded; 400 lots sold, and property rapidly advancing. Lots and plots for sale, at private sale, on easy terms, at Company's office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York. O. H. PIERSON, General Agent Wyoming Land Association.

CAPITALISTS.—A ONE-HALF INTEREST can be purchased in a handsome plot of forty acres at station on one of the main railroad lines, forty minutes only from this City; very high ground; improvements all around, and contiguous to this property; will be sold at original cost. Apply to or address
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A COMPLETE HOME AT FLUSHING, close by depot, modern house, Mansard roof, filled in with brick, eight bedrooms, gas, water, &c. Price, $5,000, on easy terms. Commutation ticket on railroad for one year free. Only twenty-five minutes from 34th-st. Forty-four trains daily. Address Box No. 142 New-York Post-office.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., TWENTY-five minutes from New-York, fifty trains daily, a desirable residence to let for the Winter, furnished; twelve rooms, three acres of land, fronting on the river, lawn, shade, coach-house and stable; near steam-boat landing, and connected with railway station by flagged walk.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

COLD SPRINGS.—FOR SALE—THE PLOT of ground of about one acre, together with the stone church known as the Presbyterian Church; this property would make a most valuable site for any manufacturing business or hotel, having a front on the river. Apply to A. McILRAVY, Cold Springs, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERB BUILDING SITE, on Orange Mountain, containing five acres, facing on Tremont-av.; but five minutes' drive from either Montrose or Orange Valley stations. This property is offered cheap and on easy terms for a few days only. Apply to
GEO. K. CAMP, No. 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, IN Whitestone, Flushing, with seventeen and one-half acres of land, with stable, barn, sheds, &c.; in a pleasant location, on the road leading to Willet's Point and Bay-side; price, $[illegible]. Apply to ISAAC BLOODGOOD, Flushing, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale, a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety [illegible] for sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. [illegible], Orange office opposite main depot.

VIRGINIA FARMS, NEAR PETERS-burg, (Truck,) also a few others in the Piedmont section. Apply to A. P. SMITH, Room No. 7, No. 1[illegible] Pine-st.

ORANGE.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE houses, for sale or to rent by S. M. LONG, adjoining Brick Church Depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, a desirable property, situated in the Borough of Stamford, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, consisting of house, barn, ample grounds and garden. The house has about forty rooms, with gas, hot and cold water throughout, fully furnished for immediate occupancy. It has a fine school apparatus, maps, globes, Dio Lewis gymnastics, pianos and desks, with every requisite for a first-class boarding school for winter, and City boarders for summer. For further particulars call on or address F. W. HUTCHINS, No. 54 Broad-st., New-York; or, B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison-av., New-York; or on the premises, Clark-av., Stamford, Conn.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale, in one block. O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

WILKINS ESTATE,

MOST MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY
On Long Island or in the vicinity of New-York.

400 Exquisite Lots and Water Fronts
On East River at

COLLEGE POINT,

and adjacent to Flushing and Whitestone,
at unreserved auction,

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1872,

at 12 o'clock M.,
On the ground, by peremptory order of the heirs,
To close up the estate of the late Jacob T. Wilkins, deceased.

Accessible by forty-one trains daily. Time twenty-eight minutes—Flushing and North-side Railroad Company. High and healthy, improving, and the loveliest water and land views near New-York.
Come all and see for yourselves.
Free excursion, Grafulla's Band.
A fine collation, Harrison's Funnyisms.
Will guarantee a delightful day.
No speculator has ever owned the land—it must be sold.
For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction at 2 P. M., the premises, TUESDAY, Oct. 8, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bergen County, the southerly portion of the homestead farm of H. J. Banckerhoff, deceased, situated near Ridgfield Station, on the Northern Railway of New Jersey, nine miles from the New-York City Hall, comprising ninety-one acres of land, extending from the Overpeck Creek to within a short distance of the edge of the Palisades, affording a view of great extent and beauty. The property is crossed by the railroad and four public roads. Only twenty-five per cent. cash required. Balance on mortgage for five years.
For particulars apply to the auctioneers.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 110 Broadway, will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.,
four-story brick dwelling, 25x90 feet, brown-stone trimmings, substantially built, former residence of the late Judge Bonney; lot, 25x103.3.
Title in fee. Particulars of Gratz Nathan, referee, No. 115 Nassau-st.; Man & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., or of the auctioneer.

THE SUPREME COURT SALE OF the former residence of Gen. John A. Dix, at North Maneising Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1872. Particulars of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., MAN & PARSONS, plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., or of R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West [illegible]st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On 5th-av., n. 41st-st., 5-story brick French basement.
On Lexington-av., n. 53d-st., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 46th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West 83d-st., 3-story Mansard roof, brown-stone.
On East 17th-st., near Irving-place, 4-story brick.
On West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick.
On West 48th-st., n. 6th-av., 3-story brown-stone.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

A SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE, near Madison-square, of extra width, four story, brown stone, large dining-room, butler's pantry, separate laundry; the house has just been put in complete order; the furniture is elegant, and in the best taste; will be rented for a term of years to a private family.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURnished cottage cheap, modern improvements, near depot, $60 per month, Mansard roof, call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO lease to a private family for two and a half years or longer, at No 134 West 23d-st.; in perfect order. Apply as above to owner.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 165 Grand-st., Jersey City; first-class neighborhood and near the ferries; rent low. Apply at No. 161 Grand-st., Jersey City, or No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, second floor.

TO RENT.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 345 West 21st-st. (having been put in order at an expense of $2,500) will be rented at the rate of $1,300 per year.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 40 East 20th-st., near Broadway, to a private family; thirteen rooms; $2,000. Apply to owner, No. 128 East 22d-st.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, WITH STUDIO, in Stuyvesant Building, No. 142 East 18th-st. Apply to Janitor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BUILDing, No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av., four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in he rear, adapted to a livery-stable or a factory; price, $35,000, or rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON REASONABLE terms, a first-class store and building, 25x75, iron front, suitable for any heavy business, No. 43 Elm-st., one door south of Worth-st. Inquire of WM. C. MILLER, No. 145 South 5th-av., or of ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT OR corner medium-sized house between 20th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Also, from 50 to 300 acres improved, on east side of Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie, for unincumbered graded lots near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses in the best localities. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS OF LOTS ON THE DYCKMAN estate, or on the upper end of the Island, can find purchasers by applying to G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 1[illegible] and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.'S, MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship at very low prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible] CO., JEWELERS, NO. [illegible] and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. [illegible] solid silver and finest silver plated [illegible] American and cuckoo clocks; fine [illegible] prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE,
437 6th-av., Between 26th and 27th sts.,
Upstairs, ladies can talk to servants in private, and are not expected to pay for girls until they engage them; best class of servants in City.

ALL EMPLOYERS
In City and country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic,
BY J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT WALKER'S,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store, can be found a large number of first-class German, French, English, Irish and American help, in any capacity.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable servants of all nations, well recommended, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general workers, &c.; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT C. JACQUIN'S, NO. 621 6TH-AV., near 36th-st., will be found a number of very desirable servants: Irish, French, German chamber-maids and lady's maid, governesses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses; also waiters.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth. Call at No. 344 East 16th-st. for two days.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GERman girl wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to do the cooking, and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 312 East 31st-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, desserts and pastry cook; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or chamber-work and part of the washing, in a City family, by a stout, willing and competent young woman with reference from her last place. Call or address Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two sisters, situations; one as cook; is a good baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them, or the work of a small private family; City or country; City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as a first-class cook; would have no objection to doing plain washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th-av., near 37th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, VERY efficient and competent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable young woman; is very neat and tidy with her work; will give excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR General House-work.—By an American Protestant young woman; prefers the country; is a good family cook; also good washer and ironer; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c., desserts of all kinds, creams and jellies; references from best families. Call at 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 East 21st-st., second floor.

COOK.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class family cook, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; eight years' references; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as good thorough cook; understands bread and cake; will assist in washing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-rate cook and excellent baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; has excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., in the store.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT as first-class cook; understands French cooking, soups, game, meats, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kind of cooking perfectly; can give satisfactory reference from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY cook a situation in a private family or private boarding-house or restaurant; is competent and understands her business. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; expert at pastries, jellies, creams, and all kinds of sweets; desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 24th-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands meats, soups, pastries and game; is a first-class family cook; City or country; good references. Can be seen at 38 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL WANTS a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do house-work, in the City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker. Call for two days at No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., former employer's.

COOK.—A CAPABLE GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her duties; best City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 23d-st., over grocery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 East 40th-st., over the stable.

COOK, &c. — FIRST-CLASS COLORED cook, chamber-maid, and nurse wish positions in private families. Call at No. 69 East 10th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 249 West 31st-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class cook; the best of City references. Call at No. 62 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; is neat and tidy; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 1st-av., near 13th-st., shoe-store.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as thorough chamber-maid in a first-class private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., near 21st-st., over cigar-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy, respectable young girl, who is lately landed; can give very best references from home; will work for moderate wages; understands her business in every branch. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable, neat, tidy girl; thoroughly understands her duties in every particular; will assist in washing and ironing; will give best City references from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as chamber-maid waitress, or would assist in the care of children; can procure the best of City reference from her last employer. Call on or address No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE family by a competent and respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work. Call or address for two days Experience, No. 317 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse; can give the best of reference from first-class families. Call at office, 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED BY A GERman girl, with City reference, a situation as chamber-maid, or will take care of children. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation as chamber-maid and waitress by a very respectable girl, with best references. Address present employer, Mrs. Sigel, No. 141 East 110th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a permanent situation a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 351 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 146½ West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or assist in the care of children; City references. Call at 81 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or laundress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 209 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GREEN GIRL WANTS A PLACE where her mistress would be willing to show her; she will go for moderate wages, and not leave immediately after learning. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A GIRL LATELY LANDED, WHO has had considerable experience in general house-work in the old country, wishes a situation; no objection to a boarding-house; is strong and active. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHing and Ironing.—By a capable Protestant young woman; best references for capability and character. Inquire for A. H., 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, who understands her duties thoroughly, and has lived with first-class families, to which she refers, wishes a situation; understands her duties in every respect. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid wishes a situation in a private family; is perfectly competent, careful, neat and tidy; has the best City testimonials. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Willing to do plain sewing; is a tidy young woman, with good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for K. W., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION as thorough chamber-maid and good plain sewer; will be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two capable servants desire situations together; one is a good cook and laundress, the other a chamber-maid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; unexceptionable City references. Inquire for E. Y. and A. McC., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two very respectable young women desire situations together; one is a good family cook and thorough laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; unexceptionable City references. Inquire for B. and S. O. N., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR House-work.—By a neat, tidy and highly-respectable young woman; references from City families with whom she has lived from one to three years; competent for either situation. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, desserts and pastry, and all kinds nice cooking. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO CAN do very good cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, preserves, &c.; willing to assist with coarse washing if required. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent in every respect; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; no objections to a boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young girl, with best City references; will assist with washing and ironing if required; prefers a small private family. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—SITUATION BY AN excellent cook who thoroughly understands every part of housekeeping, and will do the work of a moderate family with economy and neatness. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG woman, not long from the old country, has worked the past Summer at a Summer hotel, wishes some position in a family; is honest, sober and willing. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE, neat, tidy girl, not long in the country, to do house-work; will be found willing and oblinging; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble, competent girl, to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES,

IF YOU WANT ANY KIND OF GOOD

SERVANTS,

YOU CAN BE PROMPTLY SUITED

By Leaving Your Order.

AT ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
We have on hand about 500 for all capacities, PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.

REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

You can do better by leaving your orders, as we are very much crowded.

LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; is competent and trustworthy. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman; understands fluting, polishing, starching; will give best City references from former employers. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; does up fine linens, laces, puffing, French fluting, &c., in the best manner; City reference; will, if necessary, assist in chamber-work. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH her present employer desires a first-class laundress' situation; she is capable of doing all kinds of fine laundry-work; best City reference. Inquire for M. C., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress for a private family; does up laces and fineries in best manner; French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Inquire for M. P., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to a boarding-house; is willing to assist in chamber-work; flutes, puffs and polishes in the best manner. Inquire for M. F., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the charge of young or growing children, or would take a waitress' situation; has filled each capacity and given good satisfaction; best reference. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a nurse and seamstress', or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young person, lately arrived, wishes a situation as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel to any part of America; excellent reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young genteel girl, who is very willing and obliging; is a good plain seamstress; can also do chamber-work; is a neat and steady girl. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamber-work; an expert operator; can give good City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; can do most kinds of sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c., or would do light chamber-work; has City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; is expert at making all kinds of children's clothing and ladies' under-wear. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO cuts, fits, and operates, desires a situation; is willing to do some chamber-work or see to growing children; good City reference. Call for M. R., at office No. 109 West 34th-st.; near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; can cut, fit, and operate, or would see to children; is tidy and obliging; good reference. Call for A. H., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; is very competent, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress.—By a tidy and highly respectable young woman; reference speaks of her in the highest praise, as honest, trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young American woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands sewing by hand thoroughly; has no objection to the country; can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse, and to do plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 648 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTH PERson, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing or fine washing. Call at No. 107 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress or to wait on a lady; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 249 7th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wanting first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, should call immediately at SIMMS' Servant Institute, 543 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A CANADIAN girl, in a small private family, a good home; is willing to work for moderate wages; will give satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at her last employer's, No. 38 Beach-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—AS INFANT'S OR children's nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. Call or address for two days at No. 24 East 10th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good family seamstress; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; operate; dress-make; dress hair, and wait upon a lady in the best manner; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, highly respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting; can do up ladies' and gents' fine and other work in the neatest manner; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EFFICIENT PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, and can do up all kinds of linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City references from former employer. Call or address No. 122 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress, or would assist in chamber-work, and do fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 86 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a small private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress solicits a few families' and gentlemens' washing at her house; best reference. Apply at No. 160 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children and all kinds of family sewing; refers to families in this City, with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call at or addres No. 115 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., first floor, front room.

NURSE, &c.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS (PROTestants,) fourteen and seventeen years old, wish to obtain situations as nurse and chamber-maid, or to do light house work. Inquire at No. 287 Bowery, near Houston-st. Can be seen for two days.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands polishing, fluting and doing up all kinds of finery; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE, tidy young woman; understands fluting, &c.; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the finest style; can give best of references from former employers. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, &c; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS. — A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress in a small private family; several years' excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress or chamber-maid, to do fine washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 370 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting, does up linens, &c., in superior style; excellent reference. Apply at No. 133 West 33d-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation; understands her business perfectly; excellent reference. Call at No. 270 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 145 West 50th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young English Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; is a good seamstress and a tasteful trimmer; willing to take care of growing children. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A highly respectable middle-aged woman; understands the care of an infant, or would take care of growing children; her reference, nearly three years in the City, speaks of her as a trustworthy, kind and attentive lady. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress' situation by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE; capable of taking entire charge of children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 877 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; will assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 34 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECTAble young girl; is very kind and attentive to children; will give best of references as to temper, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress for growing children; understands dressing ladies' hair; excellent reference. Call at No. 134 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, TIDY, NICE FRENCH girl wishes a situation as nurse for growing children, and to do light chamber-work or plain sewing; is very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take charge of a baby; best of reference from last place; moderate wages. Call at No. 322 East 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and plain seamstress, or as nurse and chamber-maid; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THE best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West Washington-square.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet-nurse; excellent reference. Call at No. 418 East 59th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman would like a situation in City or vicinity, as seamstress and to do chamber-work, care of a child, or assist in light housework; acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson machine; place taken at the middle of the month; good City reference. Address W. L. H., Box No. 5, East River Post-office, Conn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress; has a knowledge of dress-making; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's machines; would be willing to see to a grown child; very best reference. Call for two days at No. 164 East 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN GIRL (Protestant,) wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to travel with a lady, or to take care of two grown up children. Address E. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, as seamstress and do all kinds of family work; would wait on a lady or take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD like a situation as seamstress or maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; best of reference. Call at No. 114 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS. — UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of family sewing; is good machine operator; would do some chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a very [illegible] an; an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good [illegible] country or City. Apply at No. [illegible]

WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chamber-maid; can furnish four years' City reference. Call at No. 542 6th-av., in fancy-store.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West [illegible]-st., second cottage.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; can flute; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class waitress or to do chamber-work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as first-class waitress in a private family. Call at No. 671 5th-av., at her present employer's.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHOSE baby is two months old, and has a good flow of milk and indorsed by Dr. Lines, wants a situation. Apply at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as wet nurse; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes to take in the washing of a few private families or gentlemen; can flute if required. Call at No. 334 East 20th-st., one flight of stairs up, in back.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in washing at her own home; good reference if required. Can be seen all the time at No. 406 East 15th-st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

ANY GENTLEMAN REQUIRING A first-class coachman who understands his business thoroughly, the care and proper treatment of horses; a perfect City driver; trustworthy in every respect; strictly temperate. Address G. V., No. 37 Union-square, saddlery.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE, (English,) no children, would like to take charge of a country residence this Winter; salary no particular object. Address J. P. W., Box No. 215 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman; his wife would go as cook or any position in the house, if required; Protestants; no incumbrance; understand their business perfectly, and will be found sober, honest, and obliging; have best of City reference. Address D. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR Useful Man.—By a respectable young American man, (Protestant,) aged twenty-one years, with good recommendations; can drive and care horses; will do plain gardening, milking, light farm-work, in fact anything about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION BY A single man as coachman and groom in the City or country; understands his business thoroughly; has reference which will bear strict investigation. Address J. T., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, with City reference; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, harness, furnaces, &c.; can milk, and would be generally useful; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a very steady and reliable young man; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; eight years' experience and best of reference; country preferred. Apply at 4 Union-square.

COACHMAN.—A COLORED COACHMAN, with City reference, wishes a situation with a private gentleman; would tend furnaces, serve as waiter and make himself useful at low wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a young man; Speaks English and German; best City and country reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 190 6th-av., 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A MARried man as coachman; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good City references; age, thirty. Apply at private stable, No. 40 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE man; will give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's. Call or address COACHMAN.

CATERER, &c.—A SITUATION AS caterer and waiter, by a man of practical experience, who thoroughly understands all the duties of an establishment. Address Waiter, No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL or restaurant, wanted by a German, aged twenty-five; speaks good English; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; also, making bread and pastry; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ENGINEER, FIREMAN OR PORTER, IN hotel, boarding-house, restaurant or machine-shop.—By an American, aged twenty-five years; can give good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical English gardener; married, no children; twenty years in this country; fully competent to fill any first-class place, or would work a place on shares; City references. Address J. J., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box 192 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman a situation as groom and coachman; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address John, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR night watchman by a steady, reliable man; speaks English and German; best of reference. Call or address Porter, No. 190 6th-av.

WAITER.—A COLORED WAITER OF GOOD address and good reference, wishes a situation in a private family; understands the care of furnaces, and is willing to be generally useful; studies to please. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room 13.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS waiter, married, who has lived with first-class families in this City; speaks English, French and German; good references given. Address I. K., No. 169 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—A SWEDISH WAITER MAN, just landed; has had places in first-class families; wants a situation as waiter man in a private family; he understands English. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 332 33d-st.

WAITER AND COACHMAN OR COACH-man—By a young man with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; is also a good waiter; will go in City or country. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; good references. Address W. M., at Mr. West's, No. 21 7th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man from Delaware wishes a waiter's situation. Call or address E. T. J., No. 29 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter wants a situation; best City references. Address No. 403 5th-av., in florist's.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED IN A small private family, a woman as chamber-maid and fine laundress; must be neat and competent; City references required. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 32 East 38th-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; PROTestant preferred; must also do the coarse washing; none but those who understand their business need apply at No. 214 East 18th-st.

DRUG-CLERK.—WANTED, A GERMAN drug-clerk, one that has had experience, and is competent to take charge of store. Address H. A. FRANK, Detroit, Mich.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED—A GERMAN woman who can come well recommended to go to Europe. Apply before 10 in the morning at No. [illegible] Washington-square.

PROTESTANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL house-work, a short distance in country; good wages; must come recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 27th-st., upstairs.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—WANTED, TWO good book-finishers. Apply to GEO. H. SANBORN, No. 78 Duane-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF good education to take charge of two children, and who is also a good sewer; references required. Apply at No. 21 East 48th-st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a small family; Protestant; willing and [illegible]. Address, stating good City references [illegible] FAMILY, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

WAITRESS. — WANTED, AN EXPERIenced waitress; Protestant; [illegible] required. Apply today at No. 145 [illegible] Brooklyn Heights.

WET-NURSE.—WANTED, A [illegible] must have good references. [illegible] West 11th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN to take charge of infants' wear [illegible]
LORD & TAYLOR, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXIST-ing under the name and style of [illegible] was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
OCT. 1, 1872.
THOMAS [illegible]
WM. H. [illegible]

NO. 34 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

LANDON KETCHUM IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
KETCHUM & [illegible]

NEW-YORK, [illegible]

MR. BENSON VAN VLIET [illegible] from our firm this day.
[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9. School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th-av. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24. REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence, **No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,** Near 5th-av. and Central Park. The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

MISS HINSDALE, (Late Miss HINSDALE and Mrs. KEITH,) will reopen her ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE. SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Send for circular. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for 12 BOYS. HASTINGS, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars and information of **THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, 61 Broadway.**

MISS PERINE'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,400 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.

Among the patrons are:
Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. James O. Murray,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Harvey D. Ganse,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for ten young ladies near the Shrewsbury River, twenty-five miles from New-York; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; study rendered attractive and progress certain; knowledge, culture and refinement; science, mathematics and classics; English, Latin, French and drawing; terms moderate. Parents and guardians please address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 38th-st., will open SEPT. 26; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, IDA M. ELIOT.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, an experienced teacher, desires a few private pupils. Refers to, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, several members of the College Faculty and others. Address H. K. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 38th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N.J.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 16, at No. 781 6th-av.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for children, 124 East 10th-st., reopened Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; such taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden,
Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah,
Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Boys' Preparatory School,

NO. 64 MADISON-AV. LIMITED TO 25.

Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department.

REFERENCES.
James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillettee, Wm. H. Pell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpoel, Israel T. Potter, Philip R. Wilkins, Lucius B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Clearman, &c., &c.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 61st-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at No. 75 East 61st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST. Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Christern's, No. 77 University-place, and at school. **FEODOR THURM, Principal.**

REMOVAL. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S School for Boys at No. 1,146 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.) Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MRS. LEVERETT Will reopen her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

DR. COBB Intends commencing on Oct. 15 a morning class for ladies wishing to read English literature. For particulars address No. 1,227 Broadway.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 42d-st., will commence the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals, No. 129 West 42d-st. Refers to patrons.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 37 West 33d st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

A GRADUATE OF AMHERST DESIRES private pupils, teaching either classics or English branches. Refers, among other City references, to M. W. Lyon, No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway, and Horatio Alger, Jr., No. 26 West 34th-st. Address AMHERST, No. 63 Lexington-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN YOUNG GENtlemen will be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

PROF. T. S. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MISS ANNA L. MASON WILL RESUME her class for young ladies on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th-st. Miss Mason's literature class will commence Nov. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE —A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS KATE McCREDY WILL REceive pupils at her class-room, No. 602 5th-av., above 35th-st.; terms, $15 a quarter; hours 9 till 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 131 West 42d-st., reopens Sept. 18, 1872.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 18, at No. 145 West 45th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER Protestant French Institute

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARRISON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL. An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies. Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Powers, Esq. C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE, Reopens Sept. 24, At No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d st. Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 39 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y., Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 130 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square.—College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,153 Broadway.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 West 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS complete course, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERGNES, No. 51 West 16th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TUITION.—A LADY LONG CONNECTED with some of the best schools in the City, gives private instruction in Latin, the higher mathematics, English branches; also, if desired, in French, which she speaks fluently; history and literature a specialty; best references. Address EDUCATION, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FRENCH TEACHER.—AN EXPERIenced French teacher, a graduate of the University of France, desires to form an engagement with a school, to teach from one to two hours daily; also, would take a few pupils for private lessons, at their residence. Address C. M., French teacher, care Messrs. Sheldon & Co., book-sellers, No. 677 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, wishes daily occupation in teaching, either in a school or family, or as resident governess, or to take the entire charge and education of a family of children; unexceptionable references. Address B. HAZARD, Post-office Box No. 883, New-York.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, AN EXperienced teacher, desires a few private pupils in the morning; has class for Yale Scientific School. Address C. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHest City reference, desires private pupils. Preparation for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher of the English branches, French and music, a situation as governess; has first-class testimonials. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, established, is now making Winter arrangements. Address CHELTENHAM, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP and other branches desires further engagements in schools and families. Address PEN, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A COMPETENT LADY WANTS A situation as governess; can produce excellent reference. Address No. 154 Morgan-st., second floor, Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.—CLINton Hall Book Sales-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, sale of a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS in every department of LITERATURE, including many rare works. ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, HISTORIES, TRAVELS, FACETIÆ, &c. Also, scarce local American histories. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, wall paper. At 3 P. M., parlor suites, pianos, mirrors. At 3½, velvet and other carpets, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate. JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT, ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED ABOUT THE 15TH ULT. DEsirable accommodation in a private family for a party of gentleman, wife and child, (boy about seven;) to a family having room to spare, willing to take in such a party, liberal terms will be made. Address with particulars, A. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL pay $35 per week, and no more, for a second-floor front room, with board, fire, gas and attendance; location must be first-class, between 14th and 43d sts., easily accessible to Broadway or 6th-av. Address IMMEDIATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER want a floor and superior board permanently, for $60 a week, in a family where there are no children and no other boarders taken. They have furniture, but require carpets. Address Post-office Box No. 1,585.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor, en suite, with board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS. A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest price stable blankets to the finest dress blankets.

CARRIAGE ROBES! TRAVELING BLANKETS! Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable.

SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment, including silver and gold-plated.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; **and the TIMES West-side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE HORSES for sale, at Selden's Stables, No. 209 East 23d-st. Several fine pairs of matched coach and carriage horses, besides a number of nice Single Horses. NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1872. W. W. BAKER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. **MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.**

STABLE TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 227 East 9th-st., for private stable, combined with cottage of three rooms. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. **American and European Plan.** A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. **LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.**

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., **And the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE. 21st st. and Broadway. Elegant suites of apartments, with private table if required. The establishment has recently changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated and newly fitted up. The finest rooms of any house on Broadway, commanding a full view of 5th-av., Madison-square and Broadway.

MISS H. E. OGDEN, No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av., an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished; also, second floor, parlor, bedrooms, bath, &c.; private tables only; terms reasonable to acceptable parties.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hôte.—This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter. W. L. FISH.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Parlor floor, elegantly and freshly furnished; private table; parlors, dining-room, bedroom and bath-room en suite; also, upper rooms, with private table or without board. For particulars address M. N. O., No. 208 5th-av. References of first respectability.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR 42d-st. will let their second-story back room, handsomely furnished, to two for $30 per week, with first-class board. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 131 *Times* Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor to let to first-class parties, with or without private table; also desirable room for single man; house newly and elegantly furnished; highest references given and required.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; also rooms for single gentlemen. Reference given and required.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, in first-class location, can be supplied; full particulars given by applying to W. J. COLES, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway. Houses to let.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE. —Second floor, newly and elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen. In a private family, composed of two persons; breakfast if required; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a furnished floor, consisting of four rooms and bath-room, to a party of gentlemen, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 27 West 26th-st.

WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 241.—TWO COMfortable rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also, two on parlor floor, at moderate price.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—A PRIvate family will let their second floor, elegantly furnished, to a family of adults, with first-class board. Address E. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294.—ELEGANT apartments, with board, for a family of adults; also a front room for a single gentleman; unexceptionable references. Private family.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegantly-furnished apartments; private table. Parties desiring superior accommodations refer to W. J. COLES, 1,267 Broadway.

A SITTING ROOM, WITH ONE OR TWO bedrooms, to rent with board in a private family to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 58 West 19th-st.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON-SQUARE. —An elegant second floor, with or without private table, in first-class house; rooms on third floor, single or en suite; references. Call at No. 119 East 23d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT suites on the parlor and third and fourth floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location, house and table first-class.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price, can find handsomely-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board; reference exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, entire or separated, with or without private table; also, upper front sunny suite, together or divided.

NO. 112 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with liberal table and home comforts; private table if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Extra large rooms, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; large hall rooms; favorable terms to desirable parties.

NO. 163 WEST 21ST-ST.—FAMILIES or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with elegant suites of rooms, with superior board and attendance; terms reasonable for the Winter.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms to let, with board, handsomely fitted up with every convenience; private table, if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor, arranged as parlor, dining and bedroom, with or without private table; also, desirable single room.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a suite of three well-furnished rooms on second floor, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let parlor floor, handsomely furnished; private table; all modern improvements. No. 140, corner 19th-st.; references.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—Front rooms, second floors; one hall room; board first class; gentlemen and wives or gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 51, EAST—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; near to car and stage routes; terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 276 Henry-st., five minutes of Wall-street or South ferries; rooms to let with board.

NO. 205 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—A large front room for one or two gentlemen in private boarding-house; (German;) references.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 253.—Two front rooms on fourth floor to let, with board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5th-av., one suite of rooms to let, with private table, to a party of adults.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—PARLOR, SECOND and third floors, with or without private table. Terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, in an elegant house near 5th-av.; references. Call at No. 15 West 43d-st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom on third floor; bath on each floor.

NO. 331 EAST 42D-ST., TWO NEWLY furnished rooms to let, with board, in a private family; terms moderate.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife who wish a quiet home.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—An entire second or third floor to rent, with board, to first-class parties only, in private family.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, IN a private family, to let; price $6 per week. At No. 96 Morton-st.

TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY.—Desirable rooms with board; every comfort of a refined home, at No. 28 East 20th-st.

NO. 302 2D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors to let with board.

NO. 50 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; references required.

NO. 50 MORTON-ST.—HIGH STOOP.—A pleasant extension room, with good board, to let to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, NO. 63 5TH-AV.—The finest suites of rooms in the City; table unsurpassed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, at 8 P. M.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First appearance this season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
TRAVIATA.
MISS CLARA L. KELLOGG AS VIOLETTA.
SIGNOR VIZZANI, SIGNOR SPARAPANI.
SATURDAY, OCT. 5, at 1 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND LUCCA MATINEE,
L'AFRICAINE.
MONDAY—LAST TIME OF L'AFRICAINE.

Tickets for any of the above-named performances can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FOR EVENING PERFORMANCES:
General admission..........$2
Secured seats in parquet, balcony, boxes, extra.....2
Private boxes, according to size and location, from..15 to..........25
Family circle admission..........1
Secured seats, extra..........50 cents.
FOR MATINEES.
General admission..........$2
Secured seats, extra..........1
Private boxes, from..........$8 to 20
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LE ROI CAROTTE.
The grand spectacular Opera Bouffe.
Second Month.

Mrs. John Wood, John Brougham, Rose Hersee, Stuart Robson, Emma Howson, the famous Majiltons, the comic Lauris, grand Operatic Chorus of forty, and a corps d'accessoir of 150.
ROI CAROTTE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 6, FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT BY THE ITALIAN OPERA ARTISTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Fifth week
of
DIAMONDS.
DIAMONDS MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ o'clock.

In preparation for early revival the famous comedies of "The Road to Ruin," "The Inconstant," "Extremes," "The Belle's Stratagem," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Due notice will be given of their first production, and of the first appearance of Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James, Miss Cary and Miss Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY, Oct. 6, 1872.
FIRST GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,
under the direction of
Mr. MAX MARETZEK,
with the artists of the Italian Opera from the Academy of Music, including
Signora LEON LAVIELLA,
Signora E. SAUR,
Signor VIZZANI,
Signor SPARAPANI,
Signor RONCONI,
and the grand Italian Opera orchestra.
Concert begins at 8 P. M. Box sheet now open.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D-ST. Every evening at 8. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the Excelsior Minstrel Troupe. Messrs. Kelly and Leon, Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed. Family matinée SATURDAY next at 2.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

WARE-ROOMS,
11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.
—o—
41,000
OF THESE
Standard Instruments
NOW IN USE.
☞Send For Circular.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 211 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 17TH and 18TH STS.,
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
THE MOST PROMINENT
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
in thorough instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars and prospectus apply to F. BUSS, Secretary.

A GREAT OFFER! **HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,** *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at* **very low prices for cash,** *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 Downing-st., Organ Builders, offer for sale two 12-stop organs, pedal bass; also one 8-stop do.; also one second-hand 6-stop. These are warranted superior toned and in workmanship.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD Will receive applications for pupils in music, especially singing, at her residence, No. 135 East 15th-st. Will superintend vocal instruction in a school.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FOR SALE. A GOOD PIANO. Price $50. Inquire at No. 254 West 40th-st.

ETUDES ET EXERCISES.—SCHMITT'S, Duvernoy's, Kohler's, Bertini's, Czerny's, Doring's and Beren's Etudes, in uniform style and correctly fingered. Extra discounts to teachers. OAKES & CLAYTON, No. 7 Washington-place.

CONCONE'S LEÇONS DE CHANT.—Opus 9, book I. Opus 11, 4 books. Large octavo size. English, Italian, French and German text. $1 each book. OAKES & CLAYTON, No. 7 Washington-place.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE given by a well-known and highly efficient teacher, at her own or pupil's residence; terms very moderate. Mrs. C., No. 308 West 23d-st., West-side *Times* Office.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of singing, piano and harp; instruction on the most approved methods of the musical academies of Europe, at the pupil's residence and their own, No. 64 West 36th-st.

SIGNOR A. BENDELARI WILL RESUME his instruction in singing on Sept. 30. He will be at his residence, No. 9 East 17th-st., every Monday and Thursday from 12 to 2 P. M.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—7-OCTAVE, SPLENdid rose-wood case, warranted for six years, at very low prices for cash. Also some fine square pianos, $250. No. **55** WEST 16TH-ST., near 6th-av.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF SINGING desires a few more pupils; Italian method; refers to patrons. At home Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 115 East 39th-st.

PROF. J. A. DAWSON, FIRST PRIZE of the Brussels Conservatory of Music, will take pupils on the piano-forte. Address 46 West 14th-st.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $160 &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL GOODS. JOSEPH S. PURDY, who for thirty years has made the supply of POLITICAL GOODS and FIRE-WORKS a specialty, offers to furnish all kinds of articles needed in this campaign, whether Flags, Transparencies, Banners, Badges, Torches, Uniforms or Fire-works, at the lowest market rates, at No. 32 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO NUMISMATISTS. FOR SALE—2 Franklin cents of 1787, good; 2 cents of '94, good; 1 of '95, 1 of '96, tolerable; 1 of '97, 1 of '98, 1 of 1800, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, fair; a half cent of 1804 and 8, good; a half-dime of '95, tolerable. Address an offer for two days to H., No. 229 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

JUST ARRIVED, EX RHINE, FROM London:
17 Superb Cotswold Rams.
10 well-trained Scotch Sheep Dogs.
Call and see them, or apply to JOHN HUMPLINS, R. Stoddart's stables, Nos. 598 and 600 Greenwich-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—ACKERMAN, GENtlemen's nurse has removed to No. 101 West 28th-st., north-west corner of 6th-av., over the drug-store.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This theatre is now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Renovated and redecorated throughout.
EVERY EVENING until further notice,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's original comedy,
PYGMALION
AND
GALATEA!
which has already been acted at Haymarket Theatre, London, for more than
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS,
Produced here with entirely
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
the models for which have been received from London.
BEAUTIFUL AND AUTHENTIC COSTUMES
have also been made, and
MR. SOTHERN
has consented to postpone his appearance for the sake of placing worthily before the New-York public
THIS EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL PLAY,
which will be produced under his personal direction, with characters by Mr. GEORGE BONIFACE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss CATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EDITH CHALLIS, Mrs. FOSTER, Mme. PONISI.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. LYTTON, Mr. EDWIN, Mr. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
and
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
(Mrs. Dion Boucicault)
in the great Irish drama,
ARRAH NA POGUE.
Mr. BOUCICAULT.....as.....SHAUN THE POST
As originally performed by him upward of one thousand nights.
Mrs. BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) as ARRAH OF THE KISS.
EACH EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
In active preparation,
JESSIE BROWN.
in which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Dion Boucicault) will sustain her original character.
Also, for the first time in New-York,
KERRY; or, NIGHT AND MORNING,
in which Mr. BOUCICAULT will perform.
These celebrated plays will be produced as soon as the public show their desire of any change of the present performance.
Seats may be secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. PATTI. MARIO.
THE LAST GRAND CONCERT OF
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and Signor MARIO,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock.
The public are respectfully informed that Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mlle. TERESA CARRENO, GIORGIO RONCONI, M. EMILE SAURET, and Signor MARIO will, prior to their departure for the West and South, appear in one more GRAND CONCERT.
Conductor..........Signor MARZO.
Reserved seats, $2; sale of seats commences on Saturday at 9 A. M. at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI and MARIO—LAST GRAND CONCERT.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock.
PATTI, MARIO, CARRENO, CARY, SAURET, RONCONI and MARZO.
Seats can now be had at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

A CARD.
THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.,) NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,
is the only chartered Music School in the State, and has no branch in this City, nor any connection with a similar institution using our name as nearly as possible, evidently with a view of obtaining patronage thereby.
Every branch of music is here taught, by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all; also all foreign languages.
Instruction day and evening.
The subscription books are now open.
THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated with the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
for the benefit of
LA SOCIETE ALSACIENNE LORRAINE.
SUNDAY, Oct. 6, 1872, 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission, as usual, 50 cents; gallery reserved, extra, 50 cents.
Tickets can be procured in advance at Mr. Joseph Strauss', President of the Society, No. 24 West 11th-st.; M. Auguste D'Ouville, Treasurer of the Society, No. 817 Broadway; at Schirmer's Music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Garnier's Billiard Saloon, corner 14th-st. and University-place.

ST. PETER'S HALL.
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THURSDAY EVENINGS IN OCTOBER.
Prof. SEDGWICK'S famous illuminated lectures, "Across the Continent," splendidly illustrated with photographic views taken during the Pacific Railroad survey. First Lecture TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

BILLIARDS.
Grand exhibition to be given at CYRILLE DION'S, No. 243 Broadway, TODAY at 3 o'clock. The contestants will be Prof. Albert Garnier, Wm. Goldthwaite and Cyrille Dion.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. JEROME PARK RACES.
Oct. 2, 5, 8, 10 and 12.
Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M., returning immediately after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. Fourth-av. City cars run direct to depot.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.*
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.	
GEN. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Pay-master U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec'y U. S. Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE	Ass't Treas. of the United States.
New-York City.	
WILLIAM C. BRYANT	The Evening Post
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsmen's Life Assurance Co.
E. P. SMITH	No. 59 Reade-st.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association
Boston.	
HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN	Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from 1st of October.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
Amount of deposits, $6,675,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on **$5 to $5,000.**
Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will bear interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, NO. 81 8th-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.
A Second-Hand
STEAM BOILER,

24 1-2 Feet long, 5¼ feet diameter; one flue 3 feet diameter, built in England for a sugar plantation. Can be made into two tubular boilers, or used for an oil-tank or still. It has been used only one year. The shell is about 7-16 thick. Will be sold for a low figure. Also, one Steam-pump, Guild & Garrison Improved Construction, used only six months; will throw one thousand gallons a minute. Is in perfect order.
DANIEL LEE,
AGENT FOR THE COFFIN STEAM VALVE,
Nos. 56 and 58 Friend-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats, THIS DAY, new styles. Felt Hats, Feathers and Ribbons, children's Hats, bridal Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 617 Broadway. Avoid mistake, save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORTY-FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
63d-st. and 2d and 3d avs.
Now open and in full operation.
Containing an
IMMENSE NUMBER
of
WONDERFUL SPECIMENS
of
ART, SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.
It forms an
EXTENSIVE DEPOSITORY
of the
WORKS OF AMERICAN GENIUS,
and
WELL DESERVES THE INSPECTION AND ATTENTION
of the
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
CONCERT MUSIC
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
by
KEATING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:

Overture, "Titus"	Mozart
Grand Selection, "Faust"	Gounod
Waltz, "Blue Danube"	Strauss
Trombone Solo	Auber
Potpourri, "Barbe Bleue"	Offenbach
Overture, "Norma"	Bellini
"Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer"	Wallace
Waltz, "Manhattan"	Strauss
Duetto for Cornets	Lamotte
Grand selection, "Les Hugennotts"	Meyerbeer

RUBINSTEIN—STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVE., Oct. 3, sixth appearance in N. Y. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the greatest living Pianist; HENRI WIENIAWSKI, world-renowned Violinist; LOUISE LIEBHART, celebrated Soprano; LOUISE ORMENY, favorite Contralto. The Orchestra under the direction of Carl Bergmann.
Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Admission, $1 and $1 50. Ticket-offices at Steinway Hall and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Friday evening, Oct. 4, seventh Rubinstein Concert.
Saturday afternoon, second Rubinstein Matinée.
Matinée seats, $2, at regular ticket-office.
Second and last RUBINSTEIN CONCERT in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8.
Next week, last Rubinstein Concerts.

RUBINSTEIN'S LAST MATINEE.
Steinway Hall, SATURDAY Afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2.
LAST RUBINSTEIN MATINEE in New-York.
Reserved seats, $2. Admission, $1.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
A GENUINE HIT.
THIRD WEEK
of the great Society Play,
AGNES.
Miss Agnes Ethel, for whom the play was written, fills the title rôle.
Matinées every SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance. Box-office open every day from 8 until 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MURRAY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Triumphant reception of
DOMINICK MURRAY.
THIS EVENING AT 8,
DOMINICK MURRAY,
In his great sensational Drama of
ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
The immensely successful Burlesque of
CHOW-CHOW,
WITH ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
T. MAGUIRE & BILLY EMERSON, Proprietors.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Great
EMERSON.
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
The largest and most complete organization in the World.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
STILL HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
TONY PASTOR, GUS WILLIAMS,
HARRIGAN and HART, JENNIE ENGEL,
MELINDA NAGLE, LA PETITE GEORGE,
ED. BAKER, Manning, Kernell, Mason, Carter,
Celia Herd, Gorenflo Sisters, &c.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FRIDAYS LADIES ADMITTED FREE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE BIG SHOW.
G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S COMBINED MENAGERIE OF WILD BEASTS and BRILLIANT CIRCUS TROUPE
will continue the great show, FOOT OF HOUSTON-ST., EAST RIVER, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE FALL SEASON.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS TO SEE ALL.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
The greatest living English Historian,
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
will deliver a series of five lectures on the
Relations Between England and Ireland,
Oct. 16, 18, 21, 23 and 25, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the course, $5. At the Hall, Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at his agents, American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches and jewelry. WM. GAMMON.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Benumbing application; fifteen years. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers, for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLIERS. No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

MEETINGS.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with Section 2, Chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of Oct., 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
Dated New-York, October 2, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock at its rooms in the Cooper Building. JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av. Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose twenty-five cent stamp for a revised edition of the Dancers' Assistant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE-FOURTH (OR ONE-HALF) INterest can be purchased in a newly-patented rotary engine. Concentric; no oval or ellipse, friction and wear reduced to minimum. Simple, compact, very durable and economical; worth examination. Working model and patent can be seen by early application to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, DOING A SAFE commission butter, cheese and egg business, would like a young man as partner with $3,000. For full particulars address E. N., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS CONtroling large means, an opportunity is offered to join in a first-class railroad enterprise, with prospects of large remuneration, without risk. Address by real name only, Post-office Box No. 5,092.

$20,000.—**RARE OPPORTUNITY** for investing this amount in a monopoly of sterling worth and character. Call in person on ELLIS & DURYEA, Business and Financial Agents, No. 48 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

STORAGE
for
FURNITURE,
Pianos, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.,
at the new first-class
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 32d-st.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 323 Hudson-st.

JEROME PARK.

Cool Weather and a Magnificent Day's Sport.

Fanchon Wins the Manhattan Handicap and Joe Daniels the Jerome Stakes—Wild Idle Takes the Nursery Stakes and Tammany Wins the Steeple-Chase.

One of the indirect glories of the Jerome Park race meetings is the drive to the course on such a lovely morning as greeted us all yesterday. The fresh, invigorating breeze, the foliage, still green, and the picturesque undulations of the Park were pleasingly supplemented by the line of splendidly-appointed carriages, filled with well-dressed and gaily-chatting ladies, which passed in one continuous stream in the direction of Fordham. The Fall costumes, too, were a refreshing change after the unusually long spell of airy flimsiness which we have had this Summer. Along the road skirting the outside of the Park, the wealth and beauty of Fifth-avenue passed in gay review. There was every variety of vehicle, from a dray to a sulky; every style of horse; every rate of speed, from a staid eight miles an hour to "two forty;" every variety of hat and bonnet, of cloak and mantilla; every shade of hair; every type of beauty; all surrounded by an atmosphere of holiday which caused spectators to cast the Tenth Commandment to the winds with the recklessness of professional gamblers. Mme. Lucy Hocquet, that Parisian terror of American husbands of an economical turn of mind, would have gone wild with delight could she have witnessed the lavish display of her artistic skill. It was a cheering, exhilarating scene, that drive in the Park yesterday morning.

Passing out of the Park into Harlem-lane, the scene soon became exciting as well as gay. The gentlemen let their trotters go. Screws of uncertain age and pedigree challenged well-known heroes of the trotting world, and were left behind in a moment. The younger represetatives of highly respectable families who approve not racing, and who had hypocritically studied the name of their hat maker while passing the paternal mansion on the avenue, now freely gave vent to their horsey ambition and endeavored to pass everybody and everything. Expensively educated and traveled young ladies, who ordinarily exhibit exemplary discretion, threw themselves and their quarter's allowances into the spirit of the scene and varied their racing bets by an occasional wager as to whose carriage would first reach Jerome Park. Some of them must have lost a small fortune in gloves. All of them apologized to their own consciences by talking of the hippodrome of ancient and the Corso of modern Rome. It was a harmless though transparent subterfuge. The lesser lights rejoice when McComb's Dam comes in sight, and at once set themselves to what to them is a very important part of the day's proceedings. Their nerves and wits require stimulating before entering the arduous contest of the betting ring; and they stimulate them accordingly, sometimes too much accordingly. On emerging from Harlem-lane the team-racing stopped, and all quietly settled down again to chatter, laughter, flirtation, horse-talk, betting, and, in some cases, silent self-communing as to the state of "the book;" pursuits which were perseveringly indulged in till the entrance to Jerome Park was reached. The ladies took their places in the club-house stand with an easy nonchalance; the gentlemen, on leaving them to seek the playful attentions of colored boys with whisk brushes, suddenly passed from the "lively" to the "severe." The business of the day was about to begin. They might go home the happy winners of thousands of dollars, or they might sit over their solitary club dinner pondering over the uncertainty of human affairs in general and horse-racing in particular.

In the Club-house stand one is forcibly struck with the great interest which the ladies evidently take in the racing. They seem to be as intent in making bets as beggars are in drawing pennies from the charitable; and they seem to have as little conscience in the matter as the beggar who said, "Christian lady, I've had nothing to eat since yesterday, and to-morrow 'll be the third day." By a sort of unspoken agreement it is understood that ladies do not bet play or pay. Were it so, M. Jouvin's agents in this country would have to engage the entire hold of one of the European steamers in order to supply the demand for kid gloves which the racing season would bring about. But, nevertheless, the ladies are a shining element at all race meetings. They not only grace them with their presence, but they attract, in their train, a vast concourse of the opposite sex. And, once upon a time, they took even a more active part in the racing world, though those days are long gone by. Let us hope forever.

It is a very common thing to see the words "Ladies' Plate" or "Ladies' Stakes" on a racing programme. In our time this is supposed to be a mere compliment to the fair sex. Such was not its origin. In olden times these terms applied to races in which only female jockeys rode. For instance, in the *Newcastle* (England) *Courant* of the 28th of August, 1725, the following advertisement appeared:

> TO BE RUN FOR—The usual four miles course, on Rippon Common, in the County of York, according to articles: On Monday, the 13th of September, a purse of twenty guineas, by an horse, mare or gelding that was no more than five years old the last grass; to be certified by the breeder; each horse to pay two guineas entrance, run three heats, the usual four miles course for a heat, and carry nine stone, besides saddle and bridle. On Tuesday, the 14th, THE LADY'S PLATE, of fifteen pounds value, by any horse, mare, &c. *Women* to be the riders; each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats and twice round the common for a heat."

Yesterday the ladies put in a very strong appearance, though, perhaps, hardly in such numbers as have attended the Summer meetings at Jerome Park. But they were there in sufficient force to throw their idiosyncratic charm over the scene and to give that life and vivacity to the Club-house which made even heavy losers on the races thank them for their presence, while their smiles and congratulations added considerably to the gratification of owners of winning horses.

The racing yesterday presented few novel features. The majority of the horses have run at every race meeting which has been held during the present season, and their various merits were pretty well understood, and their running calibre thoroughly appreciated. The first race—the Manhattan Handicap—which was won by a daughter of Australian and Idlewild, only showed once more to the backers of Tubman that he is not always to be depended upon, and proved to the Southern backers of Sue Ryder, who lost such sums of money on her at Saratoga, that she is by no means a first-class racing mare. In the Jerome Stakes Joe Daniels had his own way from start to finish, his jockey winning easily with hands down. The Nursery Stakes, bringing out as it did a field of fourteen two-year olds, was, as a race, far more exciting, and, while being run, a chapter of accidents happened which will doubtless create any amount of racing gossip. Judging from Dr. Underwood's pool selling, Mr. Belmont's two colts were the favorites, they selling for $1,850 against Hunter & Travers' stable for $1,050, Gov. Bowie's colt Catesby for $920, and the field for $450. The race was only one mile, and in starting from the homestretch Shields, the rider of Col. McDaniel's filly, Katy Pease, was so crowded by the other horses, that the filly fell, rolled over and over on the course, and threw Shields heavily. It is a wonder that he was not killed. As it was, he lay for a few moments perfectly motionless, and, when picked up by the police, it was found that his left collar-bone was broken. The Colonel expressed the greatest concern at the boy's mishap, and ordered his men to see that everything was done for him that could be done. But Katy Pease, in falling, cannoned against one of Mr. Belmont's colts, and his jockey was thrown, fortunately without being hurt. The two riderless horses followed the others round the course, and when Wildidle, the winner of the race, was turning round to return to the judges' stand, one of them ran into him and knocked his jockey out of the saddle. The boy, however, was up again in a moment, and rode to the stand amid the cheers of the spectators and all the stable boys on the course. The excitement in the stands and in the club-house was intense for some time, every one feeling that the jockey of Katy Pease must have been ridden over and killed. The doctors, however, assert, after making a careful examination of him, that the fracture of the collar-bone is the only injury he received.

The Private Sweepstakes which was put down on the programme, resulted in one of those very [illegible] where [illegible] was no horse entered that could hold a candle to him. He won, of course, with ease. The last race, the Handicap Steeple-chase, brought together several famous [illegible] horses, and [illegible] again showed Tammany's colors to the fore. It was the finest race of the day. Gaffney's riding was perfect. He ran last for the greater part of the race, saving his horse and biding his time. But in the last three-quarters of a mile he pressed Astronomer, and gradually closing up with Lobelia, who had led all the way, went by her in the homestretch, and won as he liked. King John's jockey was thrown at the water-jump; but he was up in a moment, sprang on to his horse, and pluckily rode the race out.

The Racing.

The track was in good order and the racing was fair—not as good as we anticipated. The Manhattan Handicap was a close struggle, and was won by a rank outsider. Fanchon, who sold for a mere song in the field. The knowing ones, however, were in luck the next race, as the favorite, Joe Daniels, won, while Meteor was beaten for the second place by Mate. Meteor was evidently short of work, for although he endeavored to make a decent pace at the first, he gave up toward the end. True Blue made a poor show, and probably from the same cause. This easy victory of Joe Daniels gives him a lien on the great Dixie Stake at Baltimore. The Nursery Stakes was an exciting affair, and was won by Idlewild, a half-brother of Fanchon, the winner of the Handicap. The details of the races as they progressed are given in full below.

MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

The ball opened with the Manhattan Handicap, for all ages; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared; a mile and a quarter. There were twenty nominations; sixteen of these accepted their weights, and four declared out. The Preakness stable was a great favorite and McDaniel second choice, at the following quotations:

Monarchist. Preakness. }	$500	$600	$800
Tubman Sue Ryder }	420	460	625
Ortolan	150	140	160
Mary Louise	145	130	155
Brennus Lord Byron Fanchon } Field.	65	25	55
Total	$1,280	$1,355	$1,795

As will be seen by the result of the race as given below, the knowing ones were most unmercifully burnt, as Fanchon won a magnificent race. The excitement among the betting men became intense, and the pool stand was surrounded by an eager throng anxious to get out of their difficulties.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Mary Louise was away in the lead, Lord Byron second, Fanchon third, Monarchist fourth, the others close up and all in a bunch. In this way they came up the homestretch at a good pace. When at the furlong pole Fanchon rushed up to the front and she led a length at the stand, Lord Byron second, Tubman third, Mary Louise fourth, Ortolan fifth, but all close together except Preakness, who was last. Fanchon kept her lead and made the pace, and was first at the quarter-pole, Tubman second, Sue Ryder third, Monarchist fouth, Ortolan fifth, Mary Louise sixth. As they came round to the hill Ortolan began to move up, and was in the third place when they went out of sight, and on coming into view he was seen at the second place in close attendance on Fanchon, Sue Ryder being third, Tubman fourth, Monarchist fifth, Mary Louise sixth, the others straggling. In this way they passed the three-quarter pole, the first four close together, and preparing for the final effort. When they were on the homestretch, Ortolan headed Fanchon, and it looked as if he was to win; but Fanchon came again, and Tubman followed her, while, in the meantime, Monarchist came fast, and was now third. Fanchon kept steadily to the front, and with a final effort won the race, amid the plaudits of the spectators. She won by three-quarters of a length; Tubman second, a head's length in front of Monarchist. Time—2:13.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Manhattan Handicap; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th of September, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed on the 1st of August; weights to be published by the 1st of September; one mile and a quarter; twenty nominations.

John O'Donnell's ch. f. Fanchon, 4 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild, 95 pounds 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lassie of Sidney, 111 pounds 2
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 111 pounds 3
J. Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 101 pounds 0
Carroll & Coar's br. H. Ortolan, 5 years, by Donerail, out of Canary Bird, 116 pounds 0
John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 98 pounds 0
John F. Chamberlain's gr. c. Brennus, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, 90 pounds 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, 3 years, by Knight of St. George, out of Glycera, 89 pounds 0
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bayleaf, 117 pounds 0
Time—2:13.

THE JEROME STAKES.

The second event of the day was the race for the Jerome Stakes, dash of two miles, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added. This is one of the most important fixed events of the year, and the turfmen had formed great expectations in regard to it, for although they generally conceded the race to Joe Daniels if he came to the starting-post in good condition, the knowledge that there were many splendid colts entered gave every indication of a large field and a stirring contest. There was, therefore, a general disappointment when the announcement was made that four only were to contest for the prize, and these were D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire, and Jno. T. Chamberlain's b. c. True Blue, by Lexington, out of Balloon, by Yorkshire, and M. H. Sanford's b. c. Mate. The friends of Mr. Chamberlain would liked to have seen a True Blue score a victory, but the odds against him were great, as the two great three-year olds of the year, Joe Daniels and Meteor, were against him. The stake was valued at $4,300 to the winner, and $300 to the second horse. In the betting Joe Daniels, of course, ruled the favorite at the following rates:

Joe Daniels	$1,420	$616	$3,100
Meteor	710	160	520
Mate	750	175	725
True Blue	160	75	170
Total	$3,040	$1,026	$4,515

THE RACE.

They were sent off without much ado with Mate in the lead, Meteor second, Joe Daniels and True Blue together. As they went to the turn, Meteor went up to the front, and Joe Daniels followed him up to the second place. At the quarter-pole Joe Daniels passed Meteor, and was a length in front of him, Meteor being two lengths ahead of Mate, who was six lengths away from True Blue. As they came round under the hill they were in the same positions, but as they went round out of sight, Joe Daniels was seen to go away two lengths, and when they reappeared Joe Daniels was still two lengths in the lead, Meteor second, two lengths in front of Mate, who was six in advance of True Blue. In this position they remained until they reached the homestretch, when Meteor made an effort and succeeded in lapping Joe Daniels, who was cutting out the work. Passing the stand, Joe Daniels led Meteor a head, the latter being six lenghts ahead of Mate, who was the same distance away from True Blue. At the turn Joe Daniels began to leave Meteor, and led him half a length to the quarter-pole, and Mate, beginning to move up, was but two lengths behind. As they came under the hill, Mate took the second position, and this way they went out of sight. At the three-quarter pole, Joe Daniels was two lengths ahead of Mate, who was two lengths ahead of Meteor, True Blue far behind. Coming up the homestretch, Joe Daniels had his competitors beaten, and came up well in hand, and won the race by four lengths, with mate second, three lengths ahead of Meteor, while True Blue was badly beaten, about thirty lengths away.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Jerome stakes for three-year olds of $100 each half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles, sixty-one nominations, two void; value to winner $4,300.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe 1
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Mate, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington 2
D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Tunis, by imp. Yorkshire 3
J. M. Clay's (John F. Chamberlain's) b. c. True Blue, by Lexington, out of Balloon, by Yorkshire 4
Time—3:49¾.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

The most exciting event of the day, and which created the most enthusiasm, was the struggle, the two-year olds, for the rich Nursery Stakes of $50 each, play or pay, and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There were fifty nominations, and the value to the winner was $3,200, two of the entries being void by the death of the nominator, Mr. Watson. The starters marked on the card numbered fourteen, the largest field of youngsters that ever came to the post on this course. This magnificent lot of youngsters puzzled the speculators amazingly, as the result was a lottery, and lucky indeed were those who were fortunate enough to light on the winner. The following were the speculations at the pool-stand:

Belmont	$350	$1,850
Hunter & Travers	310	1,050
Bowie	335	920
McDaniel	300	325
Withers	225	200
Littell	170	310
Field	370	450
Total	$2,170	$5,105

It was expected that an accident would occur when they were sent off, and we are sorry to record the fact that one of the jockeys met with very severe injuries, from which he will not easily recover. In order to avoid the collision that did occur, the brigade were marched down the stretch at the third distance stand from where the time was taken. The lot were aligned promptly, and with one false start, they were away in a heap, when Katy Pease collided with Mr. Belmont's imp. Breadalbane colt, and both the riders were thrown. Wildidle was in front, Stuckino second and Morris' colt third, the others being in a bunch. As they went round the turn, Jerome's colt left the ruck behind, and came up to the second position, but Morris' colt rushed to the front. At the quarter-pole the Morris colt was first, Wildidle second, Jerome's colt third and Pennock's fourth, the others close together. Coming under the bluff Pennock's colt took the third place from Jerome, and thus they went out of sight. On reappearing Wildidle was making a good pace, and was leading the Morris colt half a length, the latter being four lengths away from Jerome's colt, which had again assumed the third place; Pennock's colt was fourth. On coming up the homestretch Catesby began running into third place, Jerome's colt giving up, in the meantime, to Pennock. Wildidle kept well to the front, and came away at every stride, with Morris' colt second. Wildidle won, with plenty to spare, by four lengths; Morris' colt second, two lengths ahead of Catesby. Time—1:48¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Stakes; for two-year olds, of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile; fifty nominations.

M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, dam Idlewild 1
F. Morris' ch. c., by Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson. 2
Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits 3
Isaac W. Pennock's ch. c., by Planet, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel 0
Leonard W. Jerome's b. c., by Lexington, dam Kittie Clark, by Glencoe 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, dam Jennie Rose 0
August Belmont's imp. b. c., by Breadalbane, dam Ellermire 0
John Coar's b. f., by Australian, dam imp. Zone, by The Cure 0
John O'Donnell's b. c., by Lightning, dam by Glencoe out of Laura Webster 0
Hunter & Travers' bl. c. Strachino, imp., by Parmesan, dam May Bell 0
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c., by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by Kingston 0
G. Bell's b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, out of Glencliffe 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Katy Pease, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield 0
S. D. Bruces' ch. f. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina 0
Time—1:48¾.

THE PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES.

This was on the card as the fourth event, but Mr. D. D. Withers had a walk over with his fine filly Elsie, by Leamington, out of Babta, (Glenely's dam,) by Kingston.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Private sweepstakes; for foals of 1868, of $500 each, $100 forfeit; four miles, nine nominations.

R. W. Cameron's (D. D. Withers') br. f. Elsie, by Leamington out of Babata. Walked over.
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. by Censor, dam Jenny Rose. Paid.
F. Morris br. f. by Eclipse, dam Vanity. Paid.
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. by Eugene, dam Cordelia Reed. Paid.
A. Belmont's ch. c. By-the-Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice. Paid.
The Jerome Park Stable's ch. f., by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon. Paid.
J. J. O'Fallon's Brother to the Banshee, by Lexington out of Balloon. Paid.
Denison H. Crawford's br. c., by Censor, dam The Gloamin'. Paid.
Thomas W. Doswell's b. c., by Leamington, dam Fanny Washington. Paid.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

There was much interest centered in this race, as there were nine excellent entries. Harry Bassett was a great favorite, four to one being offered on him over the field, and which were freely taken. It was whispered that Col. McDaniel intended to show the fastest three-quarters ever run, and as there were fast three-quarter horses entered against Bassett, it was expected that they would make him go "spinning," but to the contrary of this he won with ease. They were started from the three-quarter stretch, and Fadladeen was away first, Elsie Second, and Lochiel third—the favorite sixth. As they went under the bluff, Elsie went to the front and cut out the work in good style, Hattie O'Neil going to the second place, Lochiel third, Fadladeen fourth, Wheatley fifth, Bassett sixth. As they went out of sight, Elsie was three lengths in the van, while Fadladeen rushed up to the second place, and followed up closely by Harry Bassett. When they again appeared to view on the lower turn Harry Bassett was in the second place, and making after Elsie at a rapid rate. Elsie kept to the front at the three-quarter pole, but here Bassett passed her, and was leading into the homestretch. Elsie struggled gamely, but the great horse was playing with her, and won in a canter by three lengths, Elsie second, Fadladeen a poor third; the rest straggling in.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $400, for all ages; entrance money to second horse; three-quarters of a mile:

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, 108 pounds 1
D. D. Withers' br. f. Elsie, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Babta, by Kingston, 105 pounds 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet, 114 pounds 3
Coar & Co.'s gr. f. Nema, 3 years by Lightning, out of imp. Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit, 92 pounds 0
Coffin & Lawrence, b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington; 110½ pounds 0
John F. Chamberlain's ch. c. Wheatley, 3 years, out of Kilgour's dam; 95 pounds 0
A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; 92 pounds 0
W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, 3 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian; 92 pounds 0
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Mate, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington; 95 pounds dr.
Time—1:17¼.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's sport was brought to a conclusion with a steeple-chase handicap of about two and a half miles, over the new steeple-chase course. The purse was $800, of which $200 went to the second horse. There were eight entries, and but half the number came to the starter. Tammany was the favorite at first, but the last two pools were in favor of Lobelia, as the following quotations will show:

Tammany	$280	$325	$400
Lobelia	230	370	425
King John Astronomer }	155	195	225
Total	$665	$890	$1,050

THE RACE.

When the signal was given Tammany and Lobelia were on even terms, Astronomer third, and King Henry fourth. They ran in the direction of the picnic grounds and encountered a fence guarded with brush, and this Lobelia went over in the lead, Astronomer second, King John third, and Tammany fourth; they then went to a wall, which was followed by a fence; as they came back, passed the stand, and were under the hill, their positions remained unchanged as they went out of sight behind the bluff, and they were still in the same positions over all the obstructions which beset their way as they came toward the stand again and approached the water-jump. Lobelia was over first, followed by Astronomer, both of whom got over safely; not so King Henry, who got over and threw his rider—without injury, however. He remounted, but was, of course, out of the race, his only chance being that a like accident might impede the progress of the other contestants. They now went up to the hill, at the far extremity of the grounds, and, wheeling to the left, they came over a stone wall safely—Lobelia first, Astronomer second, and Tammany third. They had now made thirteen jumps, and came over the fourteenth in the same order as before. The obstacle was a wall, and they all jumped it clean, Tammany especially. At the fifteenth jump, Tammany began to show fight, and he was soon at the saddle girth of Astronomer, both going over the fence together. Tammany then assumed the second place and in the lower field was within two lengths of Lobelia as they went over the sixteenth hurdle. They then went out of sight a short distance and reappeared at the seventeenth jump, on the lower turn, where Lobelia was leading Tammany a length. They were now on the regular track, and when they turned into the homestretch Tammany was lapping the quarter of Lobelia. They now came to the last obstruction, a hurdle near the furlong pole, and the pair came over simultaneously, amid great excitement. On the flat Tammany came to the front and won the chase by two lengths, Lobelia second, Astronomer a poor third.

SUMMARY.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeple-chase; purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start; about two and a half miles.

Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Liz Marvis, by imp. Glencoe, 155 pounds 1
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, 147 pounds 2
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, 143 pounds 3
R. Shea's b. g. King John, aged by Lexington, out of Togay, by Yorkshire, 145 pounds 0
Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine dr.
J. Boughram's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged by Revenue, dam unknown dr.
Joseph Donahue's b. m. Mary Hennessy, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Olio dr.
Coffin & Lawrences' gr. g. Lochinvar, by Ulverston, out of Budget dr.
No time taken.

Third Day of the Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—The first race today was for the Merchants' Exchange Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, entrance $50, forfeit $25; Merchants Exchange adds $400; $100 to the second horse. The following is the summary:

Fanny M.	2	1	1
Evelina Mobrey	1	3	3
Warrenne	5	5	dis.
Jennie McHenry	4	6	dis.
Flush	3	2	4
Malita	6	4	2

Time—1:46¼, 1:45½, 1:48¼.

The second race was for an Association purse of $300, two-mile dash, and was won by London, Bessie Lee coming in second, and Bland third.

The third race was for an Association purse of $125, mile heats, and was won by Village Blacksmith, the second horse being Bombshell, and the third Barney Williams. Time, 1:47¾.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Blatchford yesterday issued naturalization papers to seventeen persons.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the restaurant of E. S. Parker, on the first floor of No. 49 Cortlandt-street. Damage $200; fully insured.

Before election day, United States Marshal Geo. H. Sharpe will appoint 2,048 Marshals of Election, being four for each election district in the City.

Conrad Deutz, of No. 165 Hester-street, was held in $500 bail by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for carrying on business as a retail liquor dealer without a license.

The statue of Franklin was assaulted, last night, by some one, who threw stones at it, one of which passed through one of the gas lamps and demolished it.

A new dispensary for the west side of the upper part of the City, has been opened at No. 332 West Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. It is intended solely for Germans in poor circumstances.

During the month of September, 10,078 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden. Since the 1st of January, 97,942 have arrived at this port, being, 37,900 more than during the corresponding period of last year.

In the case of James R. Clark, assignee, against Adrian Iselan, *et al.*, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff, yesterday, rendered a decision affirming the decision of the Court below.

Louis Zellner, arrested on the 20th of December, 1870, for counterfeiting, and sent to the Albany Penitentiary March 15, 1871, has been pardoned, Mr. David Dudley Field and others being instrumental in obtaining Executive clemency.

In the case of William H. Judah *vs.* the bark Thaler, for damages resulting from a collision, Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered a decision confirming the decision of the Court below dismissing the libel.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending the 28th ult., there were 323 miles of streets cleaned; 9,818 loads of ashes and garbage, and 5,409 loads of dirt and sweepings, were removed from the City, at a cost of $10,470 05.

Sergts. Frank B. Randall was yesterday transferred from the Fifth to the Thirteenth Precinct; James Rockwell from the Thirteenth to the Fifth Precinct; Josiah A. Westervelt from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Precinct, and Wm. Kase from the Twentieth to the Sixteenth Precinct.

Mendel Jacobs, of No. 6 Baxter-street, and Solomon Bernstein, of No. 60 Bayard-street, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for endeavoring to coerce Wolf Silverstein, of No. 18 Barard-street, to surrender to them the lease of his residence, by having him arrested on false Sheriff writs, grounded on fictitious affidavits.

In the litigation between Gen. Egbert L. Viele and his former wife Teresa, as to the custody of their children, and on the motion of the mother's counsel to strike out a portion of an order giving the father custody of the three oldest children, as already reported in the TIMES, Judge Leonard has now rendered a decision adverse to the mother.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary held another meeting, last night, to investigate the charge of malpractice preferred by Edward P. Doyle against one of the oculists of the Institution. The meeting was strictly private, and the Committee adjourned without having arrived at a final decision.

George R. Blanchard, formerly connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, vice B. W. Blanchard, resigned. S. H. Dunan, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, has been appointed Auditor, vice G. P. Morrosini, resigned. E. B. Hill, an old employe of the Erie Company, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of rolling stock.

BROOKLYN.

Ann Murray fell from the stoop of No. 409 Warren-street, yesterday, while intoxicated, and was fatally injured.

Hubert H. Wall made application yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, to have an assignment of property made by Wm. Cronin, a bankrupt, to Robert J. Powells, declared invalid. Decision reserved.

Mr. Kinsella has reported to the Board of Education that the teachers of evening schools have been increased, and that the expenditures in that branch of the Department would exceed the appropriation by $1,440.

A resolution was adopted by the Supervisors yesterday, in accordance with the report of the Committee on General Taxes, directing the Clerk to insert in the quota of tax for Kings County an item of $2,500 for the maintenance of the Kings County Parade Ground, near Prospect Park.

Yesterday afternoon, John Smith, aged thirty years, residing in Henry-street, New-York, and employed as a cart-driver for Harvey Lyon, No. 62 First-street, New-York, was thrown from his cart at Fulton-street, near Sands-street, and the wheels passing over his body, crushed him to death instantly.

The Property Clerk's report for September shows the value of lost, stolen and abandoned property, and stray animals, &c., recovered by the Police, during the month, to be $6,099 41; value of property delivered to owners, $5,589 28; unclaimed, and subject to the Court orders, $510 13.

The following city officers made their returns yesterday in accordance with the new regulation of the Controller: City Clerk, $1,489 50; Dock Inspector for the Western District, $32 65; Pound-master Coggin, (for September,) $49 50; Pound-master Keuney, (for September,) $91 85.

Rev. H. M. Gallagher, late pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has accepted the mission to the Broad-street Baptist Church at Elizabeth, N. J. The church at Elizabeth gives him $10,000 a year and parsonage. He leaves with the most cordial and sincere wishes of his numerous friends.

Fire Marshal Keady presented his report, for the month of September, to the Police Commissioners yesterday morning. The losses and insurances during the month were as follows: Estimated loss on buildings, $13,150; insurance, $77,750. Estimated loss on stock and machinery, $60,905; insurance, $83,000. Actual loss, $70,000.

Elizabeth Reutlin, Sr., and Elizabeth Reutlin, Jr., were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Winslow, yesterday, for attempting to pass counterfeit fifty-cent currency pieces, a quantity of which was found in their possession. They were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

Yesterday morning James McDermott, residing in the First Precinct, was taken before Justice Walsh for beating his wife, Annie, and their infant child, only three weeks old, in a most brutal manner. The infant's head presented a frightful appearance from the effect of the blows it had received. While in Court McDermott threatened the officer with violence. He was committed for examination on Saturday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

Elections will be held in the various school districts in Richmond County, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of electing school officers for the ensuing year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Fordham, held at Kearns' Hotel, for the purpose of raising funds toward the rebuilding of the Girls' Protectory, recently destroyed by fire, subscriptions were handed in amounting to $501. Addresses were delivered by P. Lynch, W. Clinton, Joseph Moore and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Boyd, aged sixteen years, yesterday fell from the second story window of the house No. 10 Henderson-street, Jersey City, and broke his arm.

Hugh Rice, charged with having stolen a number of books from the vestry of St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Dr. Eddy, yesterday, held a post-mortem examination on the body of the infant found in Morgan-street, on Tuesday, and announced death to be the result of strangulation. The police are investigating the case.

The silk-weavers of Paterson will hold a grand parade and demonstration on Friday afternoon and evening. Mayor Tuttle and Mr. W. W. Phelps will speak on the subject of tariff and the general interest of the silk manufacture.

Mr. A. McDonald, a resident of New-York, was killed at New-Brunswick yesterday. He was run over at the George-street railroad crossing, one leg cut off and the other foot crushed. Deceased was fifty-five years old and engaged in business on Fulton-street.

Anton Koopmann, who has been under arrest for shooting Herrman Stimmerman with a shot-gun, on the Meadows, three days ago, has been bailed in the sum of $3,000 to appear for trial, Stimmerman having been pronounced out of danger.

Yesterday Louis Watozini was found lying at Warren and Washington streets, Newark, wounded in several places. He stated that he had been assaulted with an ice-pick by John Grutell, another Italian. He was removed to the hospital, and his injuries, though severe, are probably not fatal.

In the house No. 356 Erie-street, there were found, yesterday, locked in the upstairs rooms, three children of George Finch. Finch and his wife have been absent from the house since Monday. It was taken possession of for unpaid rent by a constable, who discovered the children. When found, the eldest, twelve years of age, was suffering from fever, doubtless the result of hunger, and the youngest, a babe, not yet weaned, was in the arms of the little girl, eight years old, who was endeavoring to care for it. As everything of value had been removed from the house, it was doubtless the intention of the parents to desert the children.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Francis Lieber.

Dr. Francis Lieber, the distinguished author and publicist, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in this City, No. 48 East Thirty-fourth-street. As a philanthropist and a liberal in the days when it was dangerous for a European to hold, much less to express, liberal opinions, Prof. Lieber throughout his long career has been held in high esteem by his fellow-countrymen in America, whether native-born or naturalized citizens. His life was an unusually varied one. Born in Berlin in the year 1800, he joined the Prussian army while a mere boy, as a volunteer, just before the great series of battles which ended in the downfall of Napoleon in 1815. He took part in the fight which ended in Blucher's defeat at Ligny, and in the very effective pursuit of the French from the field of Waterloo two days later, and was wounded at the assault of Namur. His open expression of liberal opinions after the peace of Paris led to his arrest, and on securing his release he studied for a while at the University of Jena, and then joined Byron's sentimental expedition for the independence of Greece. As a friend and guest of Niebuhr, the great Roman historian, as a prisoner at Kopnick, as a private tutor and journalist in London, Lieber passed the six years of his life after returning from Greece. He then determined to shake the dust of tyrannized Europe from his feet, and to seek literary fortune in free America. In 1827 he took up his residence in Boston, where he occupied himself in editing the *Encyclopædia Americana*, afterward published in Philadelphia. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of History and Political Economy in the South Carolina College at Columbia, a position which he held till he accepted the same professorship in Columbia College, in New-York City, in 1858. Prof. Lieber, while holding his chair in Columbia College, was a constant contributor to magazines and periodicals, and published many essays, especially in connection with the subject of prison management and punishment. Among his more striking publications are his translation of De Beaumont and De Tocqueville on the Penitentiary system of the United States, "Reminiscences of Niebuhr," "A Manual of Political Ethics," "Essays on Property and Labor," "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," "Essays on Subjects of Penal Law and the Penitentiary System," "Abuses of the Pardoning Power," and many others on kindred subjects. Prof. Lieben was familiar in all literary circles, and though far advanced in years, will leave a vacant place which will not be easily filled.

Hon. Augustus S. Porter.

Augustus Seymour Porter, who died recently at Niagara Falls, was the eldest son of Hon. Augustus Porter, one of the earliest settlers of Niagara, and grandson of Col. Joshua Porter, of Revolutionary fame. He was born on Jan. 18, 1798, at Canandaigua, then a pioneer settlement, and in 1806 removed with the family to Niagara Falls. In 1815 he entered Union College, and graduated in 1818, when he began studying law under Judge Howell, of Canandaigua, and was admitted to the Bar in 1821. The next year he married Miss Sarah Mansfield, of Hudson, but eighteen months after became a widower. In 1832 he was married a second time to Miss Sarah G. Barnard, of Sheffield, Mass. He had previously, in 1827, removed to Detroit, Mich., where he resided until 1847, when he returned to Niagara Falls, having, during 1839 to 1845, represented the State of Michigan in the United States Senate. After leaving Michigan he retired from active business, and occupied the remainder of his life in the care of his modest estate. In his neighborhood he was highly respected, and his funeral was attended by nearly every person in the village, all anxious to testify their respect to his memory.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in your paper this morning accuses me of interfering with a political meeting at Yorkville, and threatening to discharge men unless they pursued a certain political course. The article is without any foundation whatever and is wholly and entirely untrue. I have not directed or requested or in any manner intimated to any man working under me that I or any one connected with the Department of Public Works either wished him to go or remain away from any political gathering of any sort. The Commissioner of Public Works has instructed me to superintend the working of the men, and not to interfere with nor permit any one to interfere with them in the matter of politics. By giving the above an insertion in your paper you will do an act of justice to yours, &c.,

JOHN NOE,
Superintendent of Alterations of Croton Aqueduct. Tenth-avenue.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1872.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD MEMORY depends on several conditions: First, the necessary faculties; second, a mind not clouded or clogged by dissipated habits. Bad whisky and bad tobacco, when taken into the human system, first excite and then blunt the senses, impair the memory, the sight, hearing, and injure the mind. So also a diseased condition of the body injures the memory. A careful Phrenological Chart will disclose the real state of things, and indicate the way by which one's memory may be improved. Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PLAIN BIT OF ADVICE.—Vote for whom you please, but don't fail to buy your Hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. His fabrics are of matchless beauty.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Thuringia, at 11 A. M.…For Havana and the West Indies, by the Morro Castle, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown, by the Atlantic, at 5 A. M.…For Europe, including Great Britain, by the Main, at 11 A. M.…For France, via Brest, by the St. Laurent, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Miss Bennett, Mrs. Vandine, M. A. Wilson and wife, J. M. Dexter, M. Cullinan, J. L. Pirmey, R. A. Pratt, Chas. Lucas, D. Cull, A. H. Hale, H. Robinson, Jas. Hale, B. F. Alderman, Chas. Nichel, Mrs. Purtill, J. A. Farley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises…5:58 | Sun sets…5:40 | Moon sets…6:29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:09 | Gov. Island.8:58 | Hell Gate….10:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK……WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Boane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock: Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships C. H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Thos. Dunham, McLean, Bremen, Thomas Dunham's Nephews & Co.; John Watt, Morse, Savannah, Sames W. Elwell & Co.

Barks R. B. Chapman, (Br.,) Atkinson, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Choice, (Br.,) Gance, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Olaf Glas, (Ger.,) Nernst, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Honduras, Wm. Jex & Sons.

Brigs J. Bickmore, Henley, Portland, Me., C. B. Swain & Co.; J. M. Jones, (Br.,) Dean, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wesley Seymour, (Br.,) Spicer, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.; La Rachele, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gibraltar and Palermo, Slocovich & Co.; Brazilieren, (Dan.,) Kofold, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Le Brocq, Paspebiac, &c., J. G. McArthur & Co.

Schrs. Venilda, Adams, Boston, H. P. Brown & Co.; G. Banker, Hanfield, Para, F. Moran; Lucia Murchison, Johnson, Wilmington, N.C., Zophar Mills; Horace L. Francis, New-Haven; Annie Burr, Smith, Aspinwall; J. Brill, Jones, Baltimore; J. Holway, Cummings, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg Sept. 18 and Havre 21st, with mdse. and 431 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light westerly winds the entire passage, with much fog; Oct. 1, lat. 41 51, lon. 62 15, passed brig Magnet, (of Dundee,) bound W.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Came the northern passage, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks; Sept. 17 to 19, had a hurricane from S. to N.; was hove to under bare poles for 3 ds., with only a tarpaulin in the main rigging.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 17 ds. from thence, with light winds and fog.

Bark Antonietta, Bozzone, (Ital.,) Rugiero, Tarragona 45 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Sept. 19, lat. 39 11, lon. 59 35 passed a vessel water-logged and abandoned, both masts and bowsprit gone, and appeared to have been a long time in that situation.

Brig Como, (of Wolfville, N. S.,) Williams, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with 446 tons coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Jacmel 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Caroline Kinsel, Steelman, Georgetown, D. C., for Cohassett.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with timber for New-Haven.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Young, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Turlane, Abbott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. War Steed, Sturgess, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Merritt, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Dart, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Willett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Charlie Stetson, McFadden, New-Haven.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Smith, Millstone Point.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Weeks, Norwich.
Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Jarman, Virginia.
Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven.
Schr. J. J. Ward, Rubby, Baltimore.
Schr. Mary Wood, Arthur, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
BELOW.—Bark John Henry, (Br.,) from Sydney, C. B.
WIND.—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Tyrian, for Glasgow; Java and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Havana; General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans; City Point, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. bark Starlight, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Oct. 2.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schr. Minnie, from New-York. Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; bark Georgiana, for Liverpool; brig Haze, for Union Island, Ga.; schr. Sparkling Sea, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Arctic, from Newport; brig Samuel Lindsay, from Sagua. The following vessels, which have been in the Roads wind bound, sld. this morning: The United States brig Sloga, for Baltimore; brig Lewis Clark; schrs. Lewis and Emma, Sarah, J. Fort, Gettysburg, E. R. Bennett, Harry Laudell, Baltimore; J. H. Rapp, Edwin M. A. Taylor, Robert Repley, Woodruff, Sures, Maggie, McDonald, Barbara, W. F. Phelps, Wake, Henrietta, Mary E. Turner, Moderator, Eliza Merrick, D. D. Steelman, J. H. Clements, Sarah Smith and many others, all for Northern ports.

Arr. schr. Snowflake, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York; ship Lancaster, from New-York; brig Waverly, from Philadelphia; schrs. W. L. Bradley, from Gardiner; S. T. Baker, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Magnolia, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 1.—Arr. brigs Helen G. Rich, from Cow Bay, C. B., for New-York; Christa C. Colson, Boston, for Charleston; Marshal Dutch, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Navasota, Hoboken, for Boston; schrs. Helen M. Simmons, of Provincetown, Gonaives, for Boston; E. Arcularius, New-York, for Salem; Harry Percy, New-York, for Bath; Hope, New-York, for Walton, N. S.; Maggie Cummins, Philadelphia, for Cohassett; Harvest, New-York, for Rockland; New-Dominion, (Br.,) Norwich, for St. John; Ella Pressey and Mary B. Smith, Thomaston, for New-York; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Ann Osses, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Mary Lymburner, Bangor, for do.; Broadfield, Calais, for do.; George Edwin, Pigeon Cove, for do.; Alaska and Alexandria, Machias, for do.; Exeter, Rockland, for do.; A. D. Henderson, Vinal Haven, for do.; McAnor, Calais, for Fall River; Mary A. Rice, Portland, for Newark; Madora, (Br.,) Fredericton, N. B., for orders; Lucy Hammond, Calais, for Stonington; Violet, (Br.,) St. John, for Newport, for orders; E. & S. F. Williams, (Br.,) do., for do.; Sappho, (Br.,) do., for Philadelphia; Marietta, Adella Carson, J. W. Hall, J. C. Thompson, Boston, for do.; William W. Marcy, Newburyport for do.; Lark, Calais, for do.; Vashti Gartes, do., for Mott Haven; Julia and Martha, do., for Fall River; Gen. Banks, do., for New-Bedford; J. H. Wainwright, Portland, for Elizabethport; Olive Haywood and Luskin, Bangor, for Norwich; Erie and Laura H. Jones, do., for New-Haven; Mary Jane, from do.; Robert Byron and Arthur Burton, Bangor, for Washington, D. C.; Union Flag, do., for Wilmington, Del.; Laura Robinson, Boston, for Stamford; Nathan Clifford, Belfast, for Rondout.

Sld. brig Queen, (Br.,) schrs. Sapphe, (Br.,) Adella Corson, Carrie Bonnell and Annie Amsden.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA.—Sept. 30, arr. steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, from New-York.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 2.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Capt. Neynabor, from New-York Sept. 21, for Bremen, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The Allan line steam-ships Caspian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Sept. 17, and St. Patrick, from Quebec and Montreal, arr. here today.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO
OFFER
Plaid, Wool, Long & Squares
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
The Celebrated Lady Washington
Plaid Long at $7.
Striped Squares at $4 75.
ALSO,
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
IMPORTED SHAWLS
TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY.
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Canal-St., Corner Mercer.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON & NASSAU STS.
FALL OVERCOATS,
OF THE FINEST GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR THE FALL SEASON.

(INCORPORATED 1838,)
NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.
INSURE IN THE "OLD"
NATIONAL.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING-STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.
FRENCH CASHMERES AND DRAP D'ETE.
FRENCH MERINOES and VALERIAN CORDS.
CRAPE CLOTH, 55 cents; worth 70 cents.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, from 50 cents.
ALPACAS, 30 cents; worth 40 cents.
ALPACAS, 50 cents; worth 65 cents.
TAMISE CLOTHS, 75 cents, 85 cents and $1.
HENRIETTA CLOTH AND MARQUIS CLOTH.
BIARRITZ CLOTH.
Black Silks, $1 25 to $4.
A FULL LINE OF MIXED MATERIALS FOR SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
ONE CASE FRENCH MOHAIRS, 40 cents; worth 60 cents.
ONE CASE SCOTCH WINSEYS, 12½ cents; half cost.
SUITS, BONNETS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOYNTON'S
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES.
NEW BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED OVEN RANGE.
MANUFACTURED BY
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
234 WATER-ST., & 1,314 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
SILVER-SMITHS.
STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.
NEW DESIGNS OF OUR OWN MAKE, SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY OURSELVES, AT FIXED PRICES PER OUNCE.
QUALITY, 925-1000 FINE.

Sunday Literature.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?
The Churchman $3
Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. 713 B'way
All a Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 2 mos. 50c.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL
IN THE
RETAIL DRY-GOODS BUSINESS.
OPENING DAY
OF
J. & C. JOHNSTON'S
NEW STORE,
BROADWAY, FIFTH-AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1872.
WHEN THEY WILL MAKE THE
FIRST DISPLAY
OF ALL THEIR
NEW GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE OCCASION.

We will close out the balance of our
BRONZE & IMITATION BRONZE
GAS FIXTURES
IMMEDIATELY,
And are Prepared to Sell at a
Great Sacrifice.
We have also a very Fine Assortment of
ENGLISH GLASS CHANDELIERS,
of New Patterns, Imported During the Summer Months, which will be Sold VERY LOW.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY.

STEINWAY
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
The most Perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
☞ Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS' Warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS COUNTRY.
BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUNS
SPORTING RIFLES AND PISTOLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Fall and Winter
STOCK OF
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
NOW COMPLETE.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

DUTY OFF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

GOTHIC FURNACE,
ZERO Refrigerator,
A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 WEST 23D-ST.
SEND FOR BOOK.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 per Ct.

GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 40TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles, through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 80,000 acres of Farming lands.

$1,400,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which thirty miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-five miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this Fall, and the whole road in 1873.

Upward of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, partly by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in *Gold, free of Government Tax.* Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on Gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
No. 14 Wall-st.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND, AND Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE TEN PER CENT. BONDS
and
NEW-YORK TOWN SEVEN PER CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

---

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS OF JERSEY CITY.
30 YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF ALL TAXATION.
FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of thirteen directors, to fill all vacancies caused by the expiration of term of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 11th day of October next. By order.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn. Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$194,319,052
Annual production is.....31,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1892.
PRICE, 99 1-2 AND INTEREST.
For sale by
HENRY F. VERBRYCK & CO.,
NO. 38 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in the country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

DIRECTORS.

Emil Sauer, Gen. John A. Dix, Thomas W. Pearsall, Wm. Miles, George P. Pollen, Leopold Schmidt, Frederick Kuhne, S. S. Marshall, Samuel Leggett, Thomas Varker, Wm. H. Cox, Samuel L. Parsons, John W. Dix, C. H. Meday, A. S. Cameron, Julian L. Myers, S. Morris Locke, James C. Courter, Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Charles A. Silliman, Oscar Smedberg, James Gordon Bennett, Sylvanus F. Jenkins, Frederick R. Fowler.

Samuel Leggett, President; John W. Dix, Vice-President; Samuel L. Parsons, Secretary.

Temporary Office—No. 163 Broadway.

The books for subscription to the capital stock are now open at the German American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER,
WM. MILES } Commissioners.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO.,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be opened from and after the 2d day of October next, from and after which date holders of stock in either the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, can, upon surrender of their stock certificates, receive certificates of the stock of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in lieu thereof share for share. No transfers of stock of either the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company can hereafter be made, the transfer-books of both said Companies having been permanently closed.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New st. Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-St., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:

WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lease to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and also by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated from Oct. 1, 1868, to Oct. 16, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers four thousand three hundred and fifteen, (4,315,) and four thousand five hundred and ninety-one, (4,591,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 between the numbers four thousand seven hundred and twenty, (4,720,) and four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, (4,775,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 30th day of November, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REVENUE STAMPS
REDEEMED IN CASH.
DAVID H. ANTHONY,
Post-office Box No. 4,475. No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME AND ADRIATIC
INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC, TENNESSEE, AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, on the Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid by us.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court, (Exchange-place, near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer books for both capital stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 21st of October next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 21st of October next.

Interest on scrip stock to the 30th September inst., at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, will be paid at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 22d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings, of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d day of October.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1872.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from said bonds maturing on the 1st of October, 1872, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 28d day of October next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th day of October, and reopen on the 25th October next.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of October next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of October.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS Company due Oct. 1 will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Company's office, No. 38 Pine-st.

AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after Oct. 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi-annual coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, on the bonds of the above road, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER BROWN & CO.,
1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY.
WM. WINSLOW, President.
J. J. SEARING, Vice-President.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. JOHN J. SEARING was elected Vice-President, and Mr. JACOB DU BOIS secretary of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 7:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wed'sdav, Oct. 2	Parthia....Sat'day, Oct. 5
Calabria..Wed'sday, Oct. 9	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Oct. 19
Russia..Wed'sday, Oct. 16	Batavia...Sat'day, Oct. 26
Cuba....Wed'sday, Oct. 23	Algeria....Sat'day, Nov. 2
Scotia..Wed'sday, Oct. 30	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES holding bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CHINA, 21st of September, will please observe that her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 28th of September.

C. G. FRANCKLYN.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Oct. 5	Iowa	Oct. 9
Columbia	Oct. 12	Alexandria	Oct. 16
Europa	Oct. 19	Caledonia	Oct. 30
Anglia	Oct. 26	Olympia	Nov. 6
India	Nov. 2	Trinacria	Nov. 13
California	Nov. 9	Tyrian	Nov. 20

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wed'sday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN	2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE	2,500 Tons.
CARMARTHEN	3,000 Tons.

The first steamer of this line,

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October next.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in NEW-YORK, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$14 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Oct. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 3.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. FARNSWORTH, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 8.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Oct. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY Oct. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. ., from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.....Nov. 9.
GUNGA, 1,800 tons.....Nov. 30.
LAGOS, 1,800 tons

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

For freight or passage apply to
HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE,
Owners, or to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)..Tues. Oct. 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Last passage up, Oct. 5; down, Oct. 7.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 1..2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th.....9:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.......8:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr.,
Sole Agent,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

LIFE POLICY HOLDERS MAY OBtain independent and experienced advice, policy valuations, &c., from D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 282 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

STEEL CASTINGS "TO PATTERN," from ten pounds upward, can be forged and tempered. Address COLLINS & CO., No. 212 Water-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39, North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:35 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872. TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.
3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER HOMAN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL. } Executors.
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH P. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MCCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

PENELOPE MCCREA, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN, Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of September A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK TRUMPLER, of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of October A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the AMERICAN SEAL LOCK COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the American Seal Lock Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGISMUND ROSENBERG and EMANUEL ROSENBERG, partners in trade under the name of S. Rosenberg & Son, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Sigismund Rosenberg and Emanuel Rosenberg, of the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. HOWELL, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. G. BELVILLE, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 28th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1872. }

TO QUARRYMEN.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Oct. 3, 1872, for 3,000 tons, more or less, of granite for the foundation for Hart Island Light-house, Long Island Sound.

The Light-house is to be founded in six feet water at low water. The exact location will be designated by the agent of the Light-house Board.

The site is sheltered by the Island, and exposed to easterly storms only. A safe harbor can be found to the westward of the Island, and about half a mile distant. The foundation is to be formed of irregular blocks of granite, varying in weight from three-quarters of a ton to five tons each, averaging not less than two tons and placed in rip-rap of the form of a frustum of a cone of one hundred and eight feet diameter at base, ninety feet diameter at the top, low-water mark, and six feet high, all to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

The work is to be commenced as soon as contract for the same is signed and is to be completed by the 1st of February, 1873. The contractor to forfeit $10 per day, for each and every day's delay thereafter to complete the same.

Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are quarrymen, or that they actually own, or have control of quarries.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for foundation for Hart Island Light-house."

J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers,
Light-house Engineer, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872.

JAMES MCNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admission of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
my2-law6mTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 83 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1872.

E. B. HART,
J. B. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

MEXICO.

Interesting Details of Current Events Throughout the Country.

Juarez, Diaz and Lerdo—Political Intrigues—New Commercial Enterprises—Railroad and Steam-Ship Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

On the 27th of September, of 1871, Trevino, dissatisfied with the Juarez Administration in Mexico, raised the standard of revolution in Monterey. A short time after, Garcia de la Cadena, seconded by Pedro Martinez, in Zacatecas, favored Porfirio Diaz for the President. Such was the state of things in this country until October, when the merits of the different candidates were to be decided by the elections. As no absolute political differences were in question, on account of the Liberals having the whole question to themselves, the ancient Conservative or Monarchy Party refraining to take any active part in the affair, the canvassing depended entirely upon the personal qualities of Juarez, Lerdo, and Diaz. Lerdo, when he accepted the nomination resigned his portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Diaz, after a great show of reluctance, finally agreed to his nomination. Thus the three persons chosen had each their circle of admirers—Juarez, as the great figure-head, towering above his competitors, as one of the principal leaders in the reformation, and the bulwark which defended Mexico from the French. Lerdo, on account of the fame he always has had as the most skillful politician in the country, the constant companion of Juarez, and his counselor and adviser in all matters of moment. Porfirio Diaz's prestige was military, from his taking Puebla, and afterward Mexico. His partisans thought him amply fit to occupy the Presidential chair.

In Mexico the elections are "direct in the second degree," which means, for every five hundred inhabitants an elector is chosen, (by vote,) who again votes, and by these electors the President is proclaimed. The general feeling being apparently in favor of Juarez's re-election, a movement was gotten up in the capital by Negrette, Aureliano Rivera, Cosio Pontones and others, who, having bribed a regiment quartered in the city, and a good many promises, prevailed on them to take possession of the citadel, which was done by a bold *coup de main*. Gen. Rocha, who was in the city, was placed at the head of the troops, and the movement which commenced at 8 o'clock in the afternoon was stifled at 11 o'clock the same night.

On the 13th of October, 1871 elections for electors took place. The Lerdo and the Diaz faction finding the Juarez element too strong to be opposed singly, resolved to unite, in the hope of obtaining the desired end, which was fully explained in the Lema adopted by the opposition, *Mejor nada que Juarez*—anything better than Juarez. The principle authors of this injunction were Zamacona, Benitez and Acalde.

In the meanwhile each of the principals of the affair worked silently to overreach his competitors, and in the case of the end not justifying their hopes, quietly drop their pretensions and dodge the consequences. The elections finally came off, bets were lost, money won and heads were broken. Juarez remained in the seat, the votes of the people having been annulled, it was decided that the returns should be carried to Congress and decided by the Deputies. The majority in Congress, after many discussions, finally declared in favor of re-election. Lerdo kept quiet in his old position as Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, but Porfirio Diaz declared the whole affair to have been a farce, and true to his instincts as a soldier, appealed to arms; hence the revolution that has caused so much blood to flow and embittered the spirit of partisanship.

The opposition, remembering the affair of the citadel before the elections, hoped that a rebellion in any part of the country would be eagerly seconded. Diaz was prevailed upon to issue a proclamation, with the help of his friend and adviser, Benitez, dated at La Noria, in Oajaca. The effect of this was to gather together all the friends of Diaz, who acknowledged him as their generalissimo. After a vast amount of talking and indecision, Congress finally invested Juarez with extraordinary powers. Gens. Alatorre and Rocha were sent down to the State of Oajaca, to bring Diaz to action as soon as possible, and at the same time prevent him from uniting with the rest of his Generals. A severe combat took place between the rebels and the Government troops, at the end of December, the former commanded by L. Mier y Teran, and the latter by Loeza and Leyva, in which the Government gained a complete victory. On the 1st of January, of 1872, Oajaca was taken and the rebels completely scattered. Diaz, with a few troops, got clear of Alatorre, and after many day's journey and a great many "detours" managed to get near Orizava, Rocha following close upon his track. After this violent career the remains of Diaz's army, completely demoralized, disbanded; and he, with Gen. Galvan and a body-servant, made his way to a small port north of Vera Cruz, and embarked on board the French packet and made his way to New-York. Many were the surmises—and some of them most absurd—set on foot as to his whereabouts. By some he was supposed to have died in San Luis, while others gravely asserted that he was hidden in this city. The truth is, his own friends and partisans could not possibly know where he was.

After losing sight of Diaz, Rocha turned his attention to Trevino, the Martinez and Donato Guerra, who, by uniting their divisions, had managed to put a very respectable force in the field, and had taken some important cities, among which Saltillo, Zacatecas, and lastly, Aguascalientes. Upon the approach of Gen. Rocha they retired from the last-mentioned city, and fortified themselves on the hills of La Bufa and Las Bolsas, trusting to the exceedingly strong position they occupied, and awaited the result with confidence. They were routed and driven to the north. The remnant of the main body was divided into three columns, to facilitate the retreat, which did not, however, prevent them from falling into the hands of different bodies of Government troops sent in their pursuit.

On the 18th of July, 1872, the news of the death of Juarez was spread throughout the city, and on the 19th the notice was transmitted through all parts of the country, and we may safely say in eulogy of Mr. Juarez, that besides the surprise, the feeling was one of sincere sorrow, and most of his bitterest enemies, who slandered him unmercifully during his life, praised his memory and patriotism, and called up to their minds his constant devotion to the welfare of his country.

In Mexico, as there is no Vice-President, the minister of the Supreme Court of Justice is the person who acts as such; his first duty is to order a new election. A message was sent to Congress and a day appointed for the elections. An amnesty proclamation was also issued by Lerdo, which has been accepted by most of the rebels. Diaz, after his trip to New-York, returned to this country, crossing the United States by the Pacific Railroad. Embarking at San Francisco, he landed on the Pacific coast and was hidden in the State Jalisco, not taking any active part in the rebellion. He has, however, refused the benefit of the pardon, not willing to lay down his arms, unless the Government returns all the military and civil grades his companions had forfeited by their rebellion. It has been decided that the elections will take place on the 18th of October. Nevertheless, the [illegible] factions are [illegible] in favor of the [illegible] [illegible] to give them time to muster their forces and [illegible] for their favorite with a better show. It is almost positive that the person elected will be Lerdo. At the time of Juarez' death the treasury was in a most exhausted state; upon Lerdo's negotiating a loan [illegible] three hundred thousand dollars, the call was promptly answered, and in [illegible] hours the sum was [illegible] [illegible] dollars more being offered. This [illegible] significative fact, and proves the confidence the merchants have in him.

By the wise measures and moderate policy adopted by Lerdo, all motives for a new outbreak are done away with, and an era favorable for business and new enterprises seems to be opening. On the 16th, Congress will be opened, and Lerdo will deliver his message. On the 17th, sessions will commence, and certain measures in regard to some new concessions will be discussed. Among the most important are the following:

The Mexican Gulf Steam-ship line has a concession granted by the Government to Col. E. A. Lever for a line of steamers to ply on the Gulf of Mexico. This promises to afford an opportunity for coast trade that Mexico has never had before. Communication will be had every twenty days with the ports of Progreso, Campeche, Yala de Carmen, Tabasco, Minatitlan, Tuxpan, Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoras, thus giving these places the full advantages of commerce with the United States, and the advantage of a regular postal communication between the different parts of Gulf and the capital. It is expected that by the 15th of November, 1872, the first steamer will commence to run. The line will connect with that of Messrs. Alexander & Sons, of New-York.

A concession has also been granted for a line from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz. This line cannot but increase the trade directly between the States and this country. All raw products, such as coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and similar produces of tropical climates, can at once be forwarded and sold at home at a cost lower than the general market prices.

Mr. James Eldredge solicited from the Congress of the State of Sonora a concession for a railroad line, which was granted to him on the 3d of July. The railroad will be constructed from the port of Guaymas to the frontier of the State of Sonora, some point near its connection with the State of Arizona. This is a measure much approved of by all the North-western States of Mexico, and will improve and fertilize the barren wastes which abound so much in that part of the country. Deputy Yamuel Quiroga is the gentleman who, with Mr. Willard, United States Consul in Guaymas, is anxious to put this business through.

Gen. Rosecrans, who arrived here a short time ago, is intrusted with the arrangements for the inter-oceanic line. He and his projects are extremely well received throughout the country. The routes to be adopted have been thoroughly examined by competent engineers, and no expense has been spared to put the affair in a business-like position. Gen. Corona states in a letter his satisfaction with the scheme, and mentions that all the western States are anxious to see it realized, and are doing all in their power to assist in its completion. The line is to be of narrow guage, (three feet,) and will start from the Gulf to the Pacific coast. The part between Mexico and the Pacific will be finished by the 31st of December, 1876, and at least two hundred kilometres will be finished each year from 1873 to 1876. For every kilometre constructed, a Government subsidy of ten thousand dollars will be granted. Upon the same conditions, branch lines will be put to the famous mining district of Pachuca, to Querétaro, Morelia, Guanajuato, Leon, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, and Colima. This line will, no doubt, be one of the first discussed in Congress, and, as the feeling is almost unanimous in favor of it, the action on it will doubtless be prompt and favorable.

The Vera Cruz Railroad will probably be finished by New Year's Day, so that, what with the termination of this line and the commencement of the Pacific Road, an epoch of activity and commerce will commence. It is worth a visit to this country to enjoy the novelty of being whirled by railroad through a landscape of tropical beauty, passing through the luxuriant vegetation of warm climates, and then gradually changing to scenery peculiar to more temperate zones.

Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, our representative here, has delayed his departure for the States on account of personal affairs. In the earlier part of October, however, it is probable he will leave us. The Joint Commission Claims has been one of Mr. Nelson's occupations, endeavoring to put the matter on a favorable footing, and bring the Commissioners to an amicable arrangement. Mr. José Ma Yglesias will probably be the envoy on the part of the Mexican Government to the States, to bring the matter to an issue. He is a perfect gentleman, and a man of great capabilities; extremely clear-sighted, upright and honorable, and well fitted for the mission.

It is to be hoped that the respite we are now enjoying from *pronunciamentos*, &c., may be lasting. The general attention is now turned toward the railroad and commercial companies which are rapidly forming, and a cold shoulder is offered to all who have nothing better to offer than political crusts and bombastic proclamations.

VERIDICO.

THE POLICE AND THE ELECTION.

Can We Have an Honest Ballot?—A Protest Against the Action of the Police Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In accordance with the suggestion in Friday's TIMES, that protests should be presented in regard to the action of the Police Commissioners in the matter of the appointment and assignment of inspectors of election, the following paper has been drawn up, and has received the signatures of such of the leading Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District as have had the protest placed before them. Hundreds would be glad to sign it had they the opportunity. It is believed that there is no other subject connected with the impending election as important as the appointment of election officers in this City. With improper appointments of inspectors, it will require the utmost vigilance on the part of supervisors appointed under the United States law to prevent election frauds. Were it not for this safeguard the thirty-five electoral votes of this State might depend on the appointment of election officers by the Police Commissioners. It should not be forgotten that it was the election officers in the City of New-York that by fraudulent practices gave the State of New-York to Horatio Seymour, when an honest election here would have given the State to Grant. This fact has often been referred to by Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune*.

DAVID B. MELLISH,
Secretary Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A PROTEST TO THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

It is hard to believe, and yet it seems to be true, that the Board of Police are engaged in committing, or are engaged in allowing to be committed, a flagrant wrong upon the voting population of the City of New-York by measures calculated to foster dishonest elections and fraudulent returns. Some temporary advantage to some faction may result from such proceeding, but the mischief is widespread and enduring. Representative government cannot be maintained if elections are permitted to be fraudulent.

The Election law provides, in plain terms, that each of the two great political parties should have equal representation in the Board of Election Officers. Any measures whatever, founded on any pretenses whatever, that fall short of securing a fair division of the election officers between the parties is a fraud upon the law and upon the people. It may be true that the active agency in the Board of bringing about and perpetuating this outrage ought to be held to more special accountability, yet all the Commissioners, if they permit it to be consummated, should be subject to such censure as is due to official wrong-doing.

The law referred to provides in section 13, that all inspectors of election and poll clerks shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Police, and in order to secure and insure fair play and an equal division, the law provides that the Commissioner or Commissioners representing the minority party, should have the power solely to name two of the four inspectors for each election district. This special power, under the circumstances now existing, is accorded to Mr. Manierre, because he has had the hardihood to claim and pretend that he is a representative of the minority, when he is in point of fact an earnest and active supporter of the candidate of the majority; and by saying that he is going to vote for Mr. Dix he has usurped the power which was intended to be conferred upon an honest representative of the minority. His associate Commissioners as well as the public know that this is a fraud—that he has nothing more at heart than the success of the Democratic nominees. It is not true at all that Mr. Manierre is a representative of the Republican Party. The history of the last two years shows that he is not. His present attitude and his determined attempt to frustrate the spirit of the law shows that he is not. And people are curious to know what influence it is that induces Mr. Barr to support Mr. Manierre in this line of policy; that Mr. Barr should continue to oppose the Mayor and Judge Bosworth in an effort on their part apparently intended to secure the public a fair division of these officers has taken the public by surprise. If taken from a sense of party expediency, an aroused public sentiment may convince him that he has committed an error of judgment.

Take for instance, as an illustration, that Mr. Manierre has nothing more at heart than the success of the Democratic nominees, the exercise of his [illegible] within the Seventeenth Assembly District. That district is divided into thirty [illegible] districts, entitled to four inspectors each—the aggregate of 120 inspectors of election. The law intended that sixty of the 120 should be of the party that support Grant and Dix. [illegible] Greeley and [illegible] under the [illegible]. We [illegible] TIMES [illegible] nineteen of the [illegible] selected from the [illegible] of Grant were furnished by the appropriate Committee; that nine of the nineteen are located in or very near the district in which they reside, as is proper, while the other ten have been located away from their own districts. Others, whose names had been previously furnished by the Committee to the Commissioners were sent for from their homes, and into districts where they have no acquaintance with the population, and have little or no influence in the business of the election. Men so located are, of course, disfranchised—they cannot perform the duties of the office to which they have been appointed in the districts where they are appointed, and have time or opportunity to vote at their own poll. This is an outrage upon the officer himself equivalent to an arbitrary and unjustifiable disfranchisement. Mr. Manierre, it appears from the list, has selected the balance of the sixty—forty-one officers—of his own choice. That any of them should turn out to be a fair representative of the party that supports Grant and Dix is not to be supposed. The other sixty are chosen from lists furnished by the Democratic Party. There is no reason to doubt that they are all the friends of Greeley and Kernan. Thus, according to the published list, it seems probable that Mr. Manierre, under the pretense of obeying the injunction of the statute, nevertheless is the active agent in securing election officers favorable to Mr. Greeley to the number of 101 out of 120. It is understood that the system of displacement is not confined to the Seventeenth Assembly District; on the contrary, men have been taken from down-town districts and placed up-town, and from up-town districts and placed down-town, not on the justifiable ground that there are not competent men in the districts, but upon the mere arbitrary whim or dishonest purpose of the Commissioner, who is the author of the proceeding.

This is exhibited as a fair illustration of the villainous scheme on foot. Subsequent changes and changes since the publication of the list in the TIMES may make the facts different at this moment. But the fraudulent intention is developed, and the fruit of it is placed before the public by a sample.

Now, we give notice to the Board of Police that they, as a Board, cannot afford to allow this scheme to be consummated. We observe with pleasure that two of the Commissioners sought to pass a resolution suggesting a method of correcting the wrongs thus intended. It was defeated, to be sure, by the adverse vote of Mr. Manierre. When powers are conferred upon public officers, the duty is enjoined of exercising those powers in all proper cases. Powers and duties are corelative to that extent. Upon the Board of Police is conferred the power to make all necessary removals and transfers, and fill all vacancies which may from any cause arise. They are required to select and appoint men of good character, able to read, write and speak the English language understandingly, and qualified voters in the City and County. The entire powers of appointment are conferred upon the Board, except that one Commissioner in the case in hand is conceded the power to solely name two inspectors for each district. If he names bad men the Board can reject them. If men of bad character, the Board can reject them. If they are not qualified voters in the City and County, the Board can reject them. If they are candidates for any office to be voted for in the election district, the Board can reject them. And it would be their duty to exercise these powers in all cases. They have the power of transfer conferred especially to enable them to correct mislocations, whether those mislocations are by mistake or fraud. They have the power to remove, and are themselves the judges of the grounds of removal. If a person shall have been appointed as a representative of the party supporting Grant and Dix, who is, in point of fact, an opponent of that party, it is a good cause of removal, in order that the vacancy may be filled by a man who is a representative of that party as intended by the law.

The Board is called upon to perform its duties by exercising its power of transfer and removal to correct the wrongs above enumerated, not only in the Seventeenth Assembly District, but in all other districts. Our Association does not claim that they have the right to appoint these men or to dictate; they supply the material from which they should be drawn, and they do ask that honest and competent men and representatives of the Republican Party and its candidates shall be selected and put into districts to which they belong. If the Board desire to correct the wrong done by Mr. Manierre, they will find in a list submitted to them on the 26th inst., and signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, and on file in the Bureau of Elections, the names of upright and competent men, who are, in most, representatives of the minority party in the City of New-York and are supporters of Grant and Dix.

And we call upon the Commissioners to exercise the powers above enumerated with vigor and in time—bearing in mind that, after the officers enter upon their duties on the 8th of October, they have no longer the power of transfer.

JOEL W. MASON,
President Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

RUFUS DARROW,
No. 302 West Fifty-first-street.
R. K. PHELPS,
No. 101 West Forty-seventh-street.
DANIEL H. TOMPKINS,
No. 632 Seventh-avenue.
JOHN BRADFORD,
No. 256 West Fifty-fourth-street.
DAVID B. MELLISH,
No. 242 West Fifty-second-street.
S. R. WELLS,
No. 233 West Fifty-first-street.
GEO. W. BLUNT,
No. 123 West Forty-fifth-street.

Cost of a Homestead.

The cost of securing a home on the public lands under the Homestead act, is as follows:

	Fees when entry is made.	Fees on issue of certificate.
For a grant of one hundred and sixty acres, valued at $1 25 per acre	$14 00	$4 00
For a grant of eighty acres, valued at $1 25 per acre	7 00	2 00
For a grant of forty acres, valued at $1 25 per acre	6 00	1 00
For a grant of eighty acres, valued at $2 50 per acre	14 00	4 00
For a grant of forty acres, valued at $2 50 per acre	8 00	2 00

Thus 160 acres costs $18; eighty acres, $9; forty acres, $7. The $2 50 land is that included within limits of railway grants, and only open to soldiers under the Homestead act. A soldier must settle on his claim until the time of settlement added to his term of service in the army makes up five years, which is the length of settlement required from those who have not served in the army or navy.

The Standish Monument.

The Standish Monument Association proposes laying the corner-stone at Duxbury, Mass., Monday, Oct. 7, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, taking charge of the services, which are to be military, Masonic and civic. The Masons of Duxbury and Plymouth take part in the services, as well as delegations from each county and each military company in the State. The foundation wall is massive, of about twenty-eight feet in diameter, and will reach nearly ten feet below the earth surface when graded. This work has already been completed, and the octagon base, which shows twenty-five feet above the earth's surface, and in which the corner-stone is to be placed, as well as the stone for the United States, the six New-England States, the counties of Massachusetts, and for each military company of the State, is to be completed before Winter. The shaft-stone is to be landed before Winter at the wharf in Duxbury, and hauled up Captain's Hill, and will be cut so as to be ready in the early Spring for laying, so that the monument may be completed by the middle of July next. The entertainment after the service is a clambake, a dinner by the Ancients in their large tent, and a collation for the Monument Association and their invited guests, provided by the ladies of Duxbury.

The Small-Pox in South America—Circular from the Treasury Department.

The following letter has been sent by Acting Secretary J. F. Hartley, of the Treasury Department, to the Collector of New-Orleans:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1872.

This Department is in receipt of information through the Department of State that at the latest advices, (Aug. 14, 1872,) the small-pox was prevailing to an alarming extent in the republics of Peru and Chili, the deaths being 300 weekly at Santiago, out of a population of 250,000, and 300 weekly at Valparaiso, out of a population of 150,000. It is also reported that the disease is very severe at Iquique, Peru, and that it is steadily making its way toward Callao.

You are requested to bring the subject to the attention of the proper authorities in your district having charge of quarantine regulations, in order that on the arrival of vessels from the infected places they may take such precautions as may be deemed advisable to prevent the spread of the disease.

Very respectfully,
J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New-Orleans, La.

The Cause in California.

The Sacramento *Record* contains a glowing account of an enthusiastic meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club of that City, which was eloquently addressed by Hon. T. B. McFarland, J. C. Goods, and Dr. C. S. Haswell. The first-named speaker in closing his remarks said: "I have occupied so much time, gentlemen, that I cannot speak of our candidates to-night as I would like to do. I can only say that among all the prominent men of the party there is no one whom I would have preferred as a candidate to Gen. Grant. In every public position in which he has been tried he has proved himself to be true and wise and brave and strong—actuated by the highest and best spirit of our party, and which we love, and animated by the purest devotion to his country. We may follow his banner assured that it will lead us in the paths of duty and of honor."

[illegible]

The facts of this villainous and daring plot, cunningly designed to relieve [illegible] from the consequences of their complicity in the well known Evans scandal, then enlarged to comprehend political issues, and pushed with all the strength of personal apprehension and political necessity, are too well known to demand mention. The extremest charges were made and the most summary proceedings resorted to sustain them. The men who alone could explain and disentangle the rascality were imprisoned and prevented from exhibiting the processes of the plot in which they were meshed, and that they only could disentangle. The falsehood was used as the heavy artillery of all opposed to Republican success in the State and nation; and its truth was assumed wherever it could be circulated. The plot has exploded! Messrs. Marcer and Yerkes yesterday, received a full pardon from the Governor, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Col. Lee. They returned to their homes last evening, and immediately furnished the subjoined decisive testimony, exonerating Gen. J. F. Hartranft from his alleged misuse of the funds of the Commonwealth for private benefit. The testimony is absolutely and completely competent for this end. The most extreme need, the most instant danger, the most resolute purpose, cannot travel beyond this record so substantiated.

It establishes that the scandal was originated by Paine as a screen for the notorious and flagrant Evans fraud; that the financial account of the State was kept in the usual and a legitimate manner; that Mr. Mackey never gave an order to Mr. Yerkes to buy any stock whatever; *that neither Gen. Hartranft nor Mr. Mackey ever speculated with the State funds in any way; that the signature to the affidavit charging Gen. Hartranft with malfeasance in office is counterfeit.*

This covers the whole ground. Here is the testimony sustaining it. We furnish the vindication of all who have been assailed. We shall soon furnish something for their assailants to answer.

MR. YERKES' STATEMENT.

In coming before the people with this explanation, which relates to the charges against Gen. J. F. Hartranft, late Auditor-General, and now a candidate for Governor of this State, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, of having used through me the money of the Commonwealth in stock speculations, and for their private needs and benefit, it is my desire to make some plain statements which the public demand, and which I believe it not only their right to have, but my duty to them and myself to give.

I wish to say here, lest some wrong construction be placed upon my motives for so doing, that this action on my part is without consultation with or promise from any one; without any inducements held out to me, and without fear or favor. It is free from all malice or feelings of resentment. I leave those who have wronged me to their own reflections. It is simply for the reasons set forth above, and to do justice to those who have been unrighteously vilified. I do not intend to enter into any personalities at the present time, other than what will be necessary for a clear understanding of the matter.

While a victim has been made of me, dupes have been made of others by a few designing men, who used everything and everybody within their reach for the purpose of circulating and publishing assertions and statements which were false in the extreme, with the object of breaking down the character of Gen. Hartranft, in the hopes of thereby preventing his election, which they felt assured would insure silence in regard to, and a settlement of, their nefarious transactions. This was to be brought about principally by Dr. Paine, who, as my financial affairs were under the control of Mr. Joseph Mason, register in bankruptcy, obtained from that gentleman an order to examine my books and papers, representing himself to be counsel for Mr. M. W. Tagnart, of Lancaster County. It was under this disguise that he visited my office and surreptitiously obtained letters and memoranda of accounts—from which the various misrepresentations were manufactured—with the view of compelling Gen. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey to settle the Evans claims, in which he (Paine) is so deeply interested.

In the following statement I shall not only give my own testimony of the facts in the case, but that of others which shall be undeniable.

The public have for a long time demanded to know the truth as to the authenticity of a certain affidavit alluding to Gen. Hartranft's alleged malfeasance in office, and which bears what purports to be my signature; copies of which, both photograph and lithograph, have been widely circulated for political purposes. In regard to this, I state that THE SIGNATURE AFFIXED THERETO IS NOT MINE; that I never made any such affidavit, and, if sworn to at all, (which fact I have no good reason to doubt, as it is asserted it was sworn to in my name,) it was not sworn to by me.

In confirmation of this, I subjoin the following certificates of officers of banks, where my signature is lodged, and other persons who are well acquainted with it:

We, the undersigned, familiar for a number of years with the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., have duly examined the photographic copy of an affidavit purporting to be made by him before Alderman Dougherty, under date of Dec. 23, 1871, with reference to use of State funds by Gen. Hartranft for speculative purposes, and have no hesitation in saying, from our knowledge of Mr. Yerkes' signature, and on comparing it with those in our possession, that said signature to the affidavit is not his and was never written by him.

SAMUEL W. BELL,
Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
WILLIAM J. DOWNS,
Of the First National Bank.
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 South Third-street.
ALEX. ERVIN,
President of the Seventh National Bank.

I am well acquainted with the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., having had charge of the exchange department in the banking-house of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co. for several years.

I have seen a lithograph copy of an affidavit casting a stigma on Gen. Hartranft, the same that is being circulated for political purposes, and have not the least hesitation in saying that it is not the signature of Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr.

JOHN S. RUSHTON,
of Jno. S. Rushton & Co., Bankers and Brokers, No. 50 South Third-street.

The accusations that Gen. Hartranft or Mr. Mackey speculated with State funds, or that the accounts of money of the Commonwealth received from the State Treasurer were kept in any cabalistic, or any other than a proper manner, I pronounce utterly untrue, and a pure fabrication. Gen. Hartranft's account with me was of a perfectly private character, and had no connection with or relation to the account of the Commonwealth whatever, any more than though the State account had not been kept with me. Mr. Mackey never gave me an order to buy any stock for his or any other account. As my books are in the hands of my assignees, and have been since a short time after my failure, I annex the following correspondence, which speaks for itself:

Mr. John Sparhawk, Assignee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: As there are so many reports regarding the manner in which the State Treasurer's account of money belonging to the Commonwealth, also, that of Gen. J. F. Hartranft, was kept at my office, and also the uses made of the money deposited by the State Treasurer, I have deemed it proper, as you have my books in your possession, to ask you a few questions relating thereto; not that I have any doubt of the facts in the case, but merely wish to get from you, who are a perfectly disinterested party, a corroboration of what I have already said while conversing on the subject.

First—Under what title was the account kept which contained money received from the State Treasurer, and what has been the custom for years?

Second—Was it ever kept in any mysterious or cabalistic manner during Mr. Mackey's term of office or that of any of his predecessors?

Third—Please examine the journal and say how all receipts of money from this source were credited, and how all drafts drawn against it were charged.

Fourth—Under what title was Gen. Hartranft's account kept?

Fifth—Was it, or do you find any account kept under the title of J. F. H.?

Sixth—Is there any evidence of any mystery or anything hidden in this account, and is it, or is it not kept in the same manner as the rest of my accounts in my books?

Seventh—Was there any connection between this account and the account of the Commonwealth, or anything showing that it was in any way benefited by the State deposits?

Eighth—Is there any evidence to show that the money deposited by the Commonwealth was used for the benefit of either the State Treasurer or the Auditor-General, or any one other than myself, in the regular course of my business?

I consider it necessary to have undoubted testimony, in addition to my own, with which to contradict the assertions, when made, to the effect that I have speculated with the funds of the Commonwealth for the benefit of its officers. Yours truly,

CHAS. T. YERKES, JR.

In reply to this I received the following:

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.

DEAR SIR: I have been very sick since last Sunday, and scarcely able to go through with a day's business without the penalty of a restless night following. Mr. Hopkins has answered all questions. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SPARHAWK, Assignee.

Also, this, from Mr. Hopkins, book-keeper for the assignees:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1872.

Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., Esq.

DEAR SIR: The assignees say that the inquiry in yours of the 18th inst., as coming from you for your own satisfaction is entirely proper, so far as the books will furnish answers to the questions, and I am directed to answer them in detail.

In answer to the first, the title, as the book will show, is "R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer;" and in the case of former State Treasurer is has been as follows, viz.: "W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer," and "W. H. Kemble, State Treasurer."

Second—It has not been kept in any mysterious manner, but under a clear ledger heading of the parties' names as State Treasurer.

Third—The journal entries will be found as follows, when cash has been received, thus; Cash, Dr. to R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, for this amount, received to credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and thus [illegible] R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, Dr. to cash for amount of draft drawn.

Fourth—Under the name and heading of J. F. Hartranft.

Fifth—There is not now and never has been any such account as J. F. H. in your books.

Sixth—There is no evidence of any mystery or anything hidden. The account of J. F. Hartranft has always been kept the same as any other customer's account.

Seventh—There is no connection between the J. F. Hartranft account and the account of the State Treasurer, and there is nothing in the J. F. Hartranft account showing that he was ever benefited by State deposits.

Eighth—There is no entry showing that either the State Treasurer or Auditor-General ever derived any benefit from State deposits in any way, to show that [illegible]

[illegible]

Hoping I may not be again called before public notice, I am, &c.,

CHAS. T. YERKES, JR.

Why Did Fenton Pardon Zeno Burnham?

Now that the *Tribune* is so anxiously defending the career of Senator Fenton, it could do him no greater service than to explain a circumstance connected with his official action as Governor, which has always required, but never received, such an explanation. We refer to his pardon of the notorious Zeno Burnham, the "mock auctioneer." Burnham was convicted in February, 1866, at the Oyer and Terminer of this City, for swindling a lady, whom he had induced to purchase at one of his "mock auctions," out of a $1,000 bond, and although defended with all the ability and energy that money would purchase, was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison. On the trial, not only was the offense proved, but Ex-Mayor Gunther, John T. Hoffman, (the then Mayor,) Capts. Hedden and Young, and others, testified to the bad reputation of the accused, and the Court in rendering sentence stated "that the evidence was positive, and that the jury could not find any other verdict." The reputation of New-York had suffered so greatly from the actions of Burnham and others of his stamp that his conviction was welcomed as a much-needed step toward reform. But the cause for congratulation was soon removed.

On May 15, 1866, less than three months after his conviction, the community were astonished at seeing Mr. Zeno Burnham calmly reappear in New-York and resume his old business. "He had been pardoned by Gov. Fenton."

In issuing this pardon, Fenton violated what is understood to be the usual practice in such cases. No application was made to the District-Attorney, or even to the Court which convicted the prisoner, to learn his character. Nor, although the pardon was granted upon the ground of his ill-health, was any attempt ever known to be made to investigate his condition, and in fact he was apparently a great deal more healthy when he came out of prison than when he went in. The only reason that was ever given for his release which was in any way satisfactory was what he himself was reported to have stated after his return to his old haunts, "that this thing had cost him $35,000."

The class of swindlers that Burnham belonged to were a perfect thorn in the side of the public. Their victims were strangers, who had no time or money to prosecute, and the injury they caused legitimate business men was very great. This man, although notorious, had flourished for years with impunity, and had amassed a fortune by his nefarious pursuits. And yet, when at last overtaken by justice, the Governor of the State of New-York, in the person of Reuben E. Fenton, interposes the pardoning power and releases him to again prey upon the public. Can the Professor explain why he did it?

What the Tribune Knows About Matthew T. Brennan.

The *Tribune* and other supporters of Mr. Greeley are much exercised over the fact that the TIMES has no confidence in Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. It is only a year ago that the *Tribune* was very properly backing up the TIMES in its righteous attacks on the Sheriff and the Sheriff's office. But a change has come over the spirit of the *Tribune's* dream under the management of Fenton's Professor. Brennan went through the *Tribune* form of confession of sin—pronounced for Mr. Greeley—and was promptly accorded *Tribune* absolution. But this white-washing process cannot wipe out his record since he assumed the office of Sheriff; and though there is more ample evidence of his shortcomings to be found in the columns of the TIMES, those who are desirous of knowing all about him will give this journal due credit for impartiality in preferring to quote some of the *Tribune's* former editorial opinions concerning one of Mr. Greeley's most ardent adherents.

On the 30th May, 1871, the *Tribune* published a long account of the cruel treatment and robbery to which the wretched inmates of Ludlow-street Jail are subject under the régime of Sheriff Brennan. In an editorial article printed in the same issue, and headed "Mr. Brennan's Boarding-house," the following passages appear:

"The $30 a week which the Sheriff, through his instrument, Mr. Warden Tracey, exacts as the equivalent for the treatment due a human being, is nothing to speak of to a counterfeiter, to a swindler or a burglar, whose gains are large and not tainted with the curse of labor. * * * We do not know by virtue of what law or statute the Sheriff pretends to justify this system of concussion and extortion. * * * This prison seems to be used as a machine for extorting money from prisoners, and this, we take it, is neither lawful nor decent."

Three weeks afterward—on the 20th of June—the *Tribune* published two columns of letters from bona fide prisoners in the Jail, fully sustaining the account written by its own reporter. Mr. Greeley thus comments editorially on the letters:

"Life in Ludlow-street Jail, as recently depicted by a reporter of the *Tribune*, appears to wear the same phases to the unhappy inmates of Mr. Sheriff Brennan's Boarding-house as were exhibited to the amateur whose incarceration was purely voluntary. Sundry communications from these victims of Warden Tracey's brutality and cupidity, herewith published, show very graphically what manner of place their House of Detention is."

It must be remembered that Sheriff Brennan is responsible for the proper treatment of every prisoner in the Jail. They are his charges, and the Warden is only his deputy, appointed by himself to relieve him of the trouble of looking personally after them. On the 23d of August Mr. Greeley fires another editorial shot at Brennan. He says:

"We have proved, by facts which cannot be controverted, that the County Jail of New-York is given over by Sheriff Brennan to a Warden who uses his power over the prisoners as a means of robbing them openly; have proved that the Warden has violated the laws as often as his convenience dictated; have shown that the prisoners in Ludlow-street Jail are maltreated by this Warden as prisoners seldom are even in the novelist's hands. What result? Warden Tracey still holds his position, thankful, doubtless, that the storm has blown over."

On the 1st of September the *Tribune*, in alluding to the robbery of arrested persons in the Sheriff's own office, editorially says:

"No communication with friends is possible until the illegal fees of the Sheriff or jailer are provided for; but every privilege which a prisoner can have, and many to which he has no right, are obtainable for money. In Brennan's office there are deputies, Yard and Jarvis (this Jarvis is a prospective son-in-law of Brennan's) by name, whom we have shown to be unscrupulous fellows, plundering every arrested man brought into their office, and unfit for service in any respectable position. * * * Controller Connolly, if he shares the profits of Tracey's thefts, and Sheriff Brennan, if he partakes of the exactions of his deputies, cannot expect us to hold them better than their tools. It is their duty, to themselves, and the public, and the Government, to see that these abuses are at once remedied, and that these rogues and their followers are dismissed. Will they do this plain duty to which every dictate of humanity urges them?"

Under the title of "Rotting in Prison," the *Tribune*, on the 21st of October, publishes a horrible story about an inmate of the Jail who was allowed to be without medical attendance for eleven days after being seized with paralysis. Mr. Sherman accompanied a *Tribune* reporter to the jail, and from his published remarks on the occasion it is evident that this was his first visit to the Jail since he came into office. He had, self-confessedly, systematically neglected the public duties for which he receives such exorbitant remuneration. The *Tribune* comments as follows on Brennan's cool plea of ignorance of the infamous character of his tool, Warden Tracey's, treatment of the prisoners:

"Sheriff Brennan pleads previous ignorance of the condition of the Jail and all knowledge of the Warden's practices. This is as inexcusable as that of the Sheriff's blind adherent, Capt. Walsh, of the Police force, that he knew nothing of the panel-houses in his precinct, and convicts him at once of incompetency."

Nine days later the *Tribune* brings a fresh charge against Brennan, that of fraudulently appointing a man as his deputy for a political consideration, and also connives at [illegible] of robbery in the Sheriff's office. It says:

"The management of the Jail must be changed. It is at once inhuman and fraudulent. The privilege which the brutal Tracey enjoys of oppressing the unfortunate inmates was deliberately traded for political influence. The parties to that infamous bargain were Sheriff Brennan and [illegible] Richard B. Connolly [illegible] Arrest Department [illegible] Jarvis, Brennan's [illegible] who has charge of it. [illegible] inquire into his conduct, and condoned his crime by continuing him in office."

In the above extracts the *Tribune* charges the present warm supporter of Mr. Greeley, Sheriff Brennan, with having made an "infamous bargain" with Richard B. Connolly; with an utter want of all sense of humanity to the unfortunate prisoners committed to his charge, and allowing them to be brutally treated and to be illegally detained in prison for the purpose of robbery; and with conniving at if not even sharing in the rascally robberies of his own deputy—who is his prospective son-in-law—in his own office. The *Tribune* cannot explain away these words. How can it, then, excuse itself for its present intimate associations and political partnership with Brennan?

GERMANY.

Antipathy Between North and South—An Inside View of European Politics.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SOUTH GERMANY, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

It is a curious feature in the great family of nations on earth that everywhere, in the Old as in the New World, the same antagonism prevails between the South and the North. The Tweed is but another Mason and Dixon's line. Southern France is boiling over with impatience and Republican enthusiasm, while North of the Loire cool councils prevail and the Conservatists have it all their own way. Naples and all the neighboring provinces look with ineffable disgust upon little Northern Piedmont and calculating Lombardy, where the power of United Italy centres for the time. But nowhere is the antagonism more deeply rooted—though for a time almost obliterated on the surface—than in Germany. To the careless observer, it is true, all seems harmony and union. The common losses and the common triumphs which the conquest of France has brought to North and South alike have formed stronger ties even than the community of interests, which made all see and feel that only in an United Germany could peace and safety be found for the future. But, beneath this apparent unanimity, there runs a prodigiously strong undercurrent of antipathy. The genial, warm-hearted South-German cannot get on with the cool, satirical man of the North, and the sneering citizen of imperial Berlin looks with mingled feelings of pity and contempt upon the simple, good-natured Suabian. These feelings have naturally been much strengthened, and in many cases embittered, by the sudden growth and magnificent splendor of the Prussian dynasty. The poor King of Wurtemberg cannot but look with a sense of humiliation at the great Emperor, whose hereditary lands, the Hohenzollern, lie within his own kingdom, and constantly remind him of the small beginnings from which such marvelous greatness has sprung. Nor can he see, with much satisfaction, the future heir of the Empire come into his kingdom to inspect his troops, and tell him, haughtily, that he thinks them well or ill kept, or drilled, as the case may be. The still poorer King of Bavaria, a genuine fantast, as even his subjects call him, caring only for music and less-pardonable tastes, resorts to outright pouting, and declines to see any member of the Imperial family, on the plea of his general distaste for public exhibitions. When the grim old Emperor of Germany, not without a touch of Berlin irony, welcomed his distant cousin in Berlin with the words: "I am so glad to see a Wittelsbach here," he stabbed the poor King to the heart, by recalling the glorious days when his ancestors, the Wittelsbachs, were Emperors of Germany.

Nor is the feeling confined to the sovereigns. The people resent the sudden rise of Prussia in their hearts as much as their rulers. Accustomed to a comparatively easy yoke, and especially to the simply cordial manners of their superiors, from the King down to the beadle, they cannot get accustomed to the inexorable martinet manners of the Prussian régime. They have no fancy for an etiquette which requires even a Bismarck to appear forever with a spiked helmet on his head and a huge sword by his side, nor for a code of laws which justifies any soldier to cut down instantly the unlucky civilian by whom he may imagine himself to have been insulted. The haughty tone of the conquerer, which speaks in every order issued by high authorities, and the coarse, brutal answer of the Sergeant are equally unbearable to the kind-hearted, peace-loving Suabian.

In spite of this antipathy, in spite of all the efforts made by France openly and by Austria secretly to widen the breach, or, at least, to keep the gulf open, and, above all, in spite of the masterly efforts made by the Jesuits in this, their hour of great peril, to work upon the minds of the populace, the fate of Germany is evident. It must become Prussian. The absorption of the southern principalities is merely a question of time. A King whose army is commanded by officers in the service of another sovereign, and whose foreign interests are in the hands of the representatives of the same master, is but the shadow of a King after all. Even his own people will remember that—as was the case in Wurtemberg—his very crown and title were only bestowed upon him by another potentate, (Napoleon,) and he cannot even plead the favorite doctrine of continental monarchs, that he is King "by the grace of God." Whenever it shall please Prussia, the three southern monarchies of Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, will cease to exist, as Hanover and Hesse and the great Hanse Towns have ceased to exist at the bidding of Bismarck.

Who will hinder it? Not England, which has long since abdicated all rights to interfere in continental politics; not France, which strains every effort to raise a mighty army, in order to make her alliance desirable to some great power; not Italy, overwhelmed with debts, and by the open confession of its own ministers, "neither rich nor powerful enough to speak in the council of emperors." The renewed Holy Alliance, probably formed with no other end in view but to secure peace between its three great members, virtually guarantees to Prussia not only the hegemony, but the absolute supremacy in Germany, and seals the doom of the Southern States. Northern bravery and Northern minds are victorious here as with us. Unity is the great aim of the Continent of Europe, as of the Union, and both may look forward to successes which, in splendor and vastness, will surpass even those that have made the last decade of our century even more brilliant than the days of the great Napoleon.

Loyalty and Treason Not Yet Synonymous Terms in This Country.

The Providence *Journal* says: "Mr. Horace Greeley seems to have no conception of the difference between forgiveness, approval and reward. He places the man who fought to destroy the Union upon the same platform, and would bestow upon him the same applause, and give him the same reward as the man who laid down his life for the perpetuity of the nation, the principles of liberty and the rights of the citizen. Now this is not only a confusion of ideas, it is a want of judgment and a deficiency in moral sentiment and purpose. It is saying in effect that treason is no crime; that civil war is no evil for which those who bring it on are responsible; that, in short, there is no distinction between obedience to law and the wildest and wickedest lawlessness. This is confounding all ideas of right and wrong. It is opposed to the common sense of mankind; it is contrary to the universal feeling and the sentiment of propriety of the world."

Another Greeley Committee Man Declines for Grant.

Mr. Archer Tompkins, of Ashland, Greene County, complains that the Greeleyites, either for want of material or some other cause, have seen fit to appoint him a member of their County Committee. His name appears signed to a call for a County Convention, and he writes accordingly: "It is a fraud upon me and my name, as it was done without my knowledge or consent; and I wish to inform the gentleman (if he or they may be called by that name) who has seen fit to use my name, that I shall do all in my power conscientiously at the coming election for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson; also, that there is not a Greeley Republican in the town of Ashland. I will also inform the gentleman that there are many Democrats who cannot swallow that first-er bill, Greeley, and are out for U. S. Grant."

THE [illegible] ACADEMY.

[illegible] Cadets—[illegible]

[illegible]

ANNAPOLIS, [illegible], Sept. [illegible], 1872.

To-day closes officially the time for the examination of cadet midshipmen [illegible] the Naval Academy. Up to 1 o'clock today the following had been admitted: Alfred Lowell Hall, Ohio; [illegible] J. Brown, New-York; [illegible] F. Grebe, New-Jersey; [illegible] Winston, Alabama; Thos. G. Winch, Ohio; [illegible] S. Bailey, Pennsylvania; Wm. [illegible], Georgia; Thomas D. Griffin, Virginia; B. Willard Packer, Maine; William T. Young, Mississippi; Wm S. Benson, Georgia; Bisinea Fisher, Pennsylvania; Wm. B. Alderson, Idaho Territory; Jas. H. Conyers, (colored,) South Carolina; [illegible] F. Eldridge, ——; And. S. Powan, West Virginia; Wm. F. Ustick, Wisconsin; Harry W. [illegible], Kansas; Wm. G. Hannum, Pennsylvania; Chas P. Fegan, Iowa; Wm. S. Hogg, ——; Wm. C. Henderson, ——; Francis H. Duer, ——; Fred. D. Gridley, New-York; Geo. D. Donnelly, Arkansas; John T. O'Keefe, New-York; Chas. H. Grey, Pennsylvania; Aug. C. Macomb, at large; John M. Preudfit, at large; Jas. David Sheeks, Texas; Horace W. Harrison, at large; Lewis Cass Fletcher, Pennsylvania; Richard Henderson, North Carolina; Chas. W. Mann, New-York; L. B. Messenger, Massachusetts; Calvin Columbus Jackson Norris, Illinois; Wm. Hershell Allen, Illinois; Grosvenor Howard, New-York; Jas. B. Gilder, at large.

At formation today, after dinner, the cadet officers of the battalion were read out: Wm. H. Schuetze, Missouri, Cadet Lieutenant Commander; Cadet Lieutenants Gilbert Fowler, Massachusetts; Charles W. Deering, Maine; W. C. Cowles, Connecticut; C. J. Badger, Massachusetts; Cadet Masters Thos. B. Howard, Illinois; Lucien Young, Kentucky; J. P. Underwood, Michigan; A. M. Knight, Florida; Cadet Ensigns S. W. B. Diehl, Pennsylvania; A. L. Case, New-York; Frank A. Wilmer, New-York; Samuel C. Lemby, North Carolina, besides a long list of First and Second Captains.

John T. O'Keefe, the New-York newsboy, passed without going before the "Battery"—that is, the board which judges of a candidate's general merit, if he is weak on one or two branches in which he has been examined. Five naval officers in uniform proposed to him certain interrogatories bearing upon his especial case, making due allowance for the candidate, if he came from the South or West, where schools are not so plentiful. His general merit and ability is there considered, although, apparently, a "Battery," as it has been styled, is a court of equity, while the boards are boards of justice.

The authorities have commenced this year on strict principles. Heretofore rooms were allowed carpets and ornaments, if desired and furnished by the occupant, but this year all are to be plain, unvarnished, regulation style. Uniforms were also allowed a little deviation; but now, not so.

The colored cadet has not yet returned. He went after the $100 deposit money.

Poisoned by a Druggist's Mistake.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Oct. 1.

About a week ago a conductor running on the Grand Trunk Road, was suffering with toothache, and stepped into an apothecary-store for relief. The clerk injected what he thought was creosote, but it proved afterward to be an arsenical preparation. On the up-trip the conductor was taken violently sick, and the conductor of the train called the attention of a physician who was on board to the sick man, who at once pronounced it a case of poison. Some remedies were applied, and the sufferer went through to Montreal, where he was very sick for several days, his body being partially paralyzed. He has now recovered, and has made the unfortunate apothecary an offer to adjust the matter by the latter paying all expenses, including loss of time.

Verdict Against a Boston Street-Car Company.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 1.

In the Supreme Judicial Court a case has been on trial during the last few days, in which Stephen McKenna, who was plaintiff, brought an action against the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company for damages for injuries received by him by reason of one of the cars of the defendant jumping the track and striking the carriage of the plaintiff, whereby he was thrown from the vehicle, and suffered great injury. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at $2,233 33.

The Campaign on Long Island.

The Republicans of Long Island are vigorously prosecuting the campaign, well-attended and enthusiastic meetings being held almost every evening, particularly in Queens County, where there is every prospect of reducing the usual Democratic majority, and as the opposition in Suffolk is very much distracted by the Reeve defection, which will induce many Democrats either to vote for Grant and Wilson, or not at all, they hope not only to show handsome figures for the electoral and State tickets, but also to carry the Congressional District, which has heretofore usually been Democratic by about 1,5[illegible]. Suffolk County will undoubtedly return Mr. [illegible] to the Assembly, and the First District of Queens, Hon. L. Bradford Prince. In the Second District of Queens the Republicans are also hopeful, as in the event of the renomination of James M. Oakley, of Jamaica, by the Democrats, as is expected, an Independent Democrat from Long Island City will take the field, thereby dividing the vote of that party and its Liberal allies, in which event a popular Republican, William Bridge, Esq., whose friends are anxious should accept the nomination, would be almost certain to be elected. Some leading Democrats complain that the Liberal Republican movement in these counties is badly managed, and that its most active supporters are too greedy for positions, and assert that they will do nothing to help the cause along beyond depositing their individual ballots at the election, leaving it to the Greeleyites to do the work.

An Ex-Rebel's Position.

Gen. A. H. Colquitt made a speech at a Greeley meeting in Georgia the other day. Of him the Savannah *Republican* says: "There is no public man in Georgia whose opinion carries more weight with it than that of Gen. Colquitt, who has an hereditary right to be regarded as a wise and prudent counselor to his brother Georgians." In this speech the speaker thus indorsed said: "Now I vote for Horace Greeley as a necessity. I do not now, nor ever did, abandon a solitary principle in so doing." Speaking of the Cincinnati platform he continued: "The poison of the Ninth Amendment is taken out by the plank of the platform we adopted, declaring that there shall be universal amnesty. My friends, can you agree with that amendment after that declaration? The sting of the Fifteenth Amendment is the grant to Congress to pass appropriate laws to carry into effect the amendments relative to the emancipation of the blacks. Even though that is opposed to our views, would not an effort to take away the franchise from the blacks create a division in the Democracy if it diminished representation? Who is harmed by it, unless it is followed by the declaration that Congress may pass appropriate legislation. Our platform qualifies it by restraining it by 'local self-government.' 'Local self-government' carries it into effect. How does that harm you?"

Gen. James C. Strong.

It was announced at a Republican meeting in Buffalo the other night that Gen. James C. Strong had expressed a determination to support the Republican Party, and at a future day would publicly give his reasons for abandoning the Greeley crowd. Whereupon the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: "Gen. Strong has been a life-long Democrat; but then he was a gallant soldier in the war to save the Union, in which he was severely wounded. The ferocious and unmanly assaults of the Greeleyites upon the soldier who conquered the rebellion are enough to disgust any decent Democrat with that crowd, and Gen. Strong is not one of the cold-blooded men that can engage in such tactics. He knows Gen. Grant too well to believe that he is the corrupt, unscrupulous tyrant that the Greeleyites pretend to think he is. We do not know, of course, but we really believe that it is disgust and honest indignation, more than any political motive, that has brought Gen. Strong over to the support of his brother soldier. However, he will soon speak for himself, and we shall be glad to hear him."

[illegible]

The present silence of Hon. [illegible] Tremain, about which the Greeleyites [illegible] have affected to [illegible] by the *Albany Journal*: [illegible] and so will the people; never fear.